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No. 1710

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

PEOPLE'S CHAMBER ENACTS AMENDMENT TO ELECTION LAW

East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German
Part I No 17, 2 Jul 79 p 139

[Official text of 28 June 1979 "Law Amending the Election Law," signed by E. Honecker, chairman, GDR State Council. A translation of the 24 June 1976 Election Law is published in JPRS 67683, 30 Jul 76 No 1274 of this series pp 11-24. See also JPRS 73926, 30 Jul 79, No 1703 of this series pp 29-46]

[Text] Amending the law of 24 June 1976 on Elections to the People's Representative Assemblies of the German Democratic Republic--Election Law--(GBL I No 22 p 301) the People's Chamber enacts the following:

Article 1

Article 7 paragraph 1 of the Election Law is amended as follows: "The People's Chamber has 500 deputies."

Article 2

This law takes effect on 28 June 1979.

The preceding law, enacted by the People's Republic of the German Democratic Republic on 28 June 1979, is hereby published.

11698
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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

CUSTOMS, CURRENCY LAW AMENDMENTS STIFFEN PENALTIES

Changes in Customs Law

East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German
Part I No 17, 2 Jul 79 p 147

[Official text of 28 June 1979 "Law Amending and Supplementing the GDR Customs Law," signed by E. Honecker, chairman, GDR State Council]

[Text] Article 1

The law of 18 March 1962 on the Customs System of the German Democratic Republic--Customs Law--(GBL I No 3 p 42) in the version of the amending law of 11 June 1968 (GBL I No 11 p 242) is amended and supplemented as follows:

1. Article 12 paragraph 1 will read as follows:

"(1) Anyone who deliberately and in contravention of the legal regulations

1. Exports or imports or carries goods through the territory of the German Democratic Republic,
2. Concludes or amends foreign trade transactions

will be subject to imprisonment of up to 2 years, probation, confinement, fine or public reprimand, or called to answer to a social court."

2. Article 14 paragraph 1 is revised to read:

"(1) Anyone who, aware that they were imported in contravention of legal regulations, purchases or otherwise obtains goods, or who, for personal gain, aids and abets the sale of such goods, will be subject to imprisonment for up to 2 years, probation, confinement, fine or public reprimand, or called to answer to a social court."

3. Paragraphs 1 and 4 of article 15 are revised to read:

"(1) Anyone who deliberately or negligently contravenes the regulations of article 11 paragraph 1 Nos 1 and 2, or deliberately contravenes article 12 paragraph 3, thereby disrupting the orderly traffic of goods across the borders of the German Democratic Republic but without substantially injuring the interests of the socialist society may be subject to a fine of up to M20,000 or up to 5 times the value of the unlawfully carried goods imposed by the agencies of the customs administration of the German Democratic Republic.

(4) Anyone who deliberately causes another person to commit an offense as per paragraph 1 or aids and abets another person in the commission of such an offense may be fined up to M10,000 by the agencies of the customs administration of the German Democratic Republic."

Article 2

This law takes effect on 1 August 1979.

The preceding law, enacted by the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic on 18 June 1979, is hereby published.

Changes in Currency Law

East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German
Part I No 17, 2 Jul 79 pp 147-148

[Official text of 28 June 1979 "Law Amending and Supplementing the Currency Law," signed by E. Honecker, chairman, GDR State Council]

Article 1

The Currency Law of 19 December 1973 (GBL I No 58 p 574) is amended and supplemented as follows:

1. Article 17 paragraph 1 is amended as follows:

"(1) Anyone who, deliberately and in contravention of currency regulations

1. Without permission or notification or in violation of the conditions of a permit owns or administers foreign exchange assets either in the GDR or abroad,
2. Without permission or in contravention of the conditions of a permit initiates or carries out the circulation of foreign exchange assets,
3. Conceals foreign exchange assets from exchange control at the customs or national border of the German Democratic Republic,
4. Fails to report accounts payable,

will be subject to imprisonment of up to 2 years, probation, confinement, a fine or public reprimand."

2. Article 18 paragraph 1 is amended as follows:

"(1) Anyone who deliberately or negligently commits an offense as per article 17 paragraph 1 and thereby disrupts the orderly movement of foreign exchange across the borders of the German Democratic Republic without substantially injuring the interests of the socialist society may be fined by the agencies of the customs administration of the German Democratic Republic--if these agencies ascertain the offense. The fine may be up to M20,000 or up to 5 times the amount of the foreign exchange objects carried."

Article 2

This law takes effect on 1 August 1979.

The preceding law, adopted by the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic on 28 June 1979, is hereby published.

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

NEW ALIEN REGISTRATION LAW ENACTED

Text of Law

East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German
Part I No 17,2 Jul 79 pp 149-150

[Official text of 28 June 1979 "Law on Granting Permission for Foreigners to Reside in the GDR--Alien Registration Law," signed by E. Honecker, chairman, GDR State Council]

[Text] Article 1

The provision of this law apply to aliens residing in the German Democratic Republic.

Article 2

Aliens in the meaning of this law are persons who do not hold the citizenship of the German Democratic Republic.

Article 3

(1) Permission is required for aliens to reside in the German Democratic Republic.

(2) It is not necessary to obtain a residence permit in the German Democratic Republic if other legal regulations or international treaties establish the appropriate provisions.

Article 4

Aliens residing in the German Democratic Republic enjoy the same rights as citizens of the German Democratic Republic--provided these rights are not linked to citizenship in the German Democratic Republic. They are obligated to respect the Constitution of the German Democratic Republic and to observe the laws and other legal regulations of the German Democratic Republic.

Article 5

(1) The Council of Ministers of the German Democratic Republic decides the allowance or disallowance of asylum.

(2) The Council of Ministers may delegate its decisionmaking authority.

Article 6

(1) Permission to reside in the German Democratic Republic is granted by the Ministry of the Interior, the offices of the German People's Police--Passport and Registration Administration--or other authorized organs of the German Democratic Republic.

(2) The issue of a residence permit for the German Democratic Republic may be subject to the presentation of the appropriate documents.

(3) The permit may be restricted as to time and place, withdrawn or declared invalid. The decision need not be explained.

(4) The permit expires with the time limit or at departure from the German Democratic Republic unless reentry has earlier been approved.

Article 7

(1) If the residence permit

a) Has become invalid at expiry of the time limit and extension has been refused,

b) Has been withdrawn or declared invalid,

aliens residing in the German Democratic Republic must promptly leave the German Democratic Republic. Aliens who do not obey this obligation may be expelled.

(2) The decision to expel is made by the organs mentioned in article 6 paragraph 1 or by state investigation organs.

(3) The alien must be notified of the decision, either in writing or orally, together with the date and location of the designated border crossing point. The decision may be appealed.¹

1) The appeals procedure is currently regulated by article 19 of the law of 11 June 1968 on the Duties and Powers of the German People's Police (GBL I No 11 p 232) in the version of the law of 24 June 1971 on the Revised Version of Regulations on Legal Remedies Against Decisions by State Organs (GBL I No 3 p 49).

(4) To make sure that the expulsion order is obeyed, authorized persons may accompany the expelled to the border crossing point.

Article 8

(1) In preparation or for the execution of an expulsion an alien may be taken into custody if the facts of the matter indicate that he

1. Will obstruct pending inquiries regarding the prerequisites of the expulsion, or
2. Is suspected of possible flight or other obstruction of the expulsion order.

(2) Upon application by the organs of the German Democratic Republic authorized to issue an expulsion order, a judge will decide on the issue of an order of commitment to custody prior to expulsion. He will do so in writing, stating the reasons for the order. The judge must grant the alien a hearing before giving his decision. The alien must be notified of the decision. The notification must be minuted.

(3) Local jurisdiction for the decision lies with the kreis court within the scope of which the alien is domiciled or resident. Local jurisdiction may also lie with the kreis court within the scope of which the alien stayed last or was lodged at the order of a state organ.

(4) Appeals are admissible. The alien must be informed of his right to appeal. The appeal must be submitted to the kreis court within a week from notification of the decision. The bezirk court issues the final decision on the appeal.

(5) Custody prior to expulsion must be restricted to the period required for the prompt preparation or execution of the expulsion. It must not exceed 6 weeks. The kreis court may extend custody prior to expulsion by another 6 weeks if such a delay is indispensable for the execution of the expulsion order. The appellate court makes this decision when an appeal is involved.

(6) An alien may be taken into temporary custody prior to expulsion if the prerequisites of paragraph 1 are met. The order for temporary custody prior to expulsion may be given by the German People's Police or a state investigation organ. The alien must be produced in the appropriate kreis court no later than the day after being taken into temporary custody for a decision on custody prior to expulsion as per paragraph 2.

Article 9

The Council of Ministers, the Minister of the Interior and chief of the German People's Police and the Minister of Justice will issue the legal regulations required to implement this law.

Article 10

(1) This law takes effect on 1 August 1979.

(2) Losing effect on the same date is the decree of 14 December 1967 on the Residence of Aliens in the Territory of the German Democratic Republic (GBL I 1957 No 1 p 1).

The preceding law, enacted by the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic on 28 June 1979, is hereby published.

Order Details Provisions

East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German
Part I No 17, 2 Jul 79 p 154

[Official text of 28 June 1979 "Order on the Residence of Aliens in the German Democratic Republic (Alien Registration Order--AAO)," signed by Dickel, minister of interior and chief, German People's Police]

[Text] In accordance with article 9 of the Law of 28 June 1979 on Granting Permission for Foreigners to Reside in the German Democratic Republic--Alien Registration Law--(GBL I No 17 p 149) and in coordination with the heads of the appropriate central state organs the following is decreed:

Article 1

(1) Aliens may take up permanent residence in the German Democratic Republic or stay in the German Democratic Republic for longer or shorter periods or in transit.

(2) Permanent residence is defined as unlimited residence in the German Democratic Republic.

(3) Longer-term residence is usually defined as residence in the German Democratic Republic for purposes of professional training, the exercise of a profession, or for study.

(4) Short-term residence is defined as a sojourn in the German Democratic Republic on official or private business or for the purpose of tourism.

(5) For transit purposes a sojourn in the German Federal Republic is permitted for the period required for prompt transit through the German Democratic Republic.

Article 2

Issued for the residence of aliens in the German Democratic Republic in accordance with article 3 paragraph 1 of the alien registration law is

- a) A residence permit for permanent residence;
- b) A residence approval for longer-term residence;
- c) A residence authorization for short-term residence;
- d) A transit visa for transit travel.

Article 3

(1) An alien who, deliberately or negligently,

- a) Stays in the German Democratic Republic without permission, or
- b) Contravenes temporal or local restrictions on the permit to reside in the German Democratic Republic

may be reprimanded or fined from M10-M500.

(2) If a deliberate offense as per paragraph 1 has been committed in gross disregard of social interests or repeatedly within 2 years and punished by a fine, another fine of up to M1,000 may be imposed.

(3) Administrative procedures are carried out by the chiefs of the respective offices of the German People's Police.

(4) Applicable to administrative procedures and the imposition of fines is the law of 12 January 1968 on Combating Administrative Offenses--OWG--(GBL I No 3 p 101).

Article 4

This order takes effect on 1 August 1979.

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

NEW PASSPORT, VISA LAWS ISSUED

Text of Passport Law

East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German
Part I No 17, 2 Jul 79 pp 138-149

[Official text of 28 June 1979 "Passport Law of the German Democratic Republic," signed by E. Honecker, chairman, GDR State Council]

[Text] Article 1

(1) On crossing the national border of the German Democratic Republic citizens of the German Democratic Republic must show proof of identity by submitting a passport of the German Democratic Republic.

(2) Required for departure from the German Democratic Republic is a visa of the German Democratic Republic entered in the passport.

(3) If so provided in other legal regulations, citizens of the German Democratic Republic crossing the national border of the German Democratic Republic may bring proof of identity also by means of

a) A passport without visa;

b) Other identity papers

-- With a visa

-- With other authorizations equivalent to a visa, or

-- Without a visa.

Article 3

Regardless of their domicile citizens of the German Democratic Republic may obtain a passport of the German Democratic Republic.

Article 4

Aliens may obtain an alien registration document of the German Democratic Republic.

Article 5

Passports, other identity papers, visas and other authorizations equivalent to a visa by the German Democratic Republic for crossing the national border of the German Democratic Republic are issued within their scope by

- a) The Ministry of the Interior and the offices of the German People's Police--Passport and Registration Administration--;
- b) The Ministry for Foreign Affairs;
- c) The diplomatic representatives of the German Democratic Republic;
- d) Other authorized organs of the German Democratic Republic.

They may be restricted as to time and place, withdrawn or declared invalid.

Article 6

(1) Passports, other identity papers, visas and other authorizations equivalent to a visa of the German Democratic Republic entitling the bearer to cross the national border of the German Democratic Republic are to be handled carefully and protected against loss or misuse.

(2) The appropriate organ of the German Democratic Republic must be promptly notified of the loss of passports, other identity papers, visas and other authorizations equivalent to a visa entitling the bearer to cross the national border of the German Democratic Republic.

(3) Anyone finding passports, other identity papers, visas or other authorizations equivalent to a visa entitling the bearer to cross the national border of the German Democratic Republic, must hand these promptly to an appropriate organ of the German Democratic Republic.

Article 7

The Council of Ministers and the Minister of the Interior and chief of the German People's Police will issue the legal regulations required to implement this law.

Article 8

(1) This law takes effect on 1 August 1979.

(2) Losing effect on the same date are:

- a) The Passport Law of the German Democratic Republic of 15 September 1954 (GBL I No 81 p 786);
- b) The Law of 30 August 1956 on the Amendment of the Passport Law of the German Democratic Republic (GBL I No 78 p 650);
- c) The Law of 11 December 1957 on the Amendment of the Passport Law of the German Democratic Republic (GBL I No 78 p 650);
- d) No 11 of the appendix to the Law of 11 June 1968 on the Adjustment of Penal Provisions and Administrative Penal Provisions--Adjustment Law-- (GBL I No 11 p 242).

The preceding law, enacted by the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic on 28 June 1979, is hereby published.

Order Details New Regulations

East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German
Part I No 17, 2 Jul 79 pp 151-154

[Official text of 28 June 1978 "Order on Passport and Visa Affairs (Passport and Visa Order--PVA0)," signed by Dickel, minister of interior and chief, German People's Police]

[Text] In accordance with article 7 of the Passport Law of the German Democratic Republic of 28 June 1979 (GBL I No 17 p 148) and in coordination with the heads of the appropriate central state organs, the following is ordered:

Passports and Other Identity Papers

Article 1

(1) Passports of the German Democratic Republic are

- a) The diplomatic passport,
- b) The official passport,
- c) The travel passport,
- d) The aliens passport.

() Passports as per paragraph 1 letters a-c may be obtained by citizens of the German Democratic Republic who are more than 14 years old.

(3) Aliens passports may be obtained by foreigners who are more than 14 years old.

(4) Children aged less than 14 years and traveling with adults are to be included in the passports of their parents or other authorized persons. In justifiable exceptional circumstances or when traveling alone, children may be issued a passport before their 14th birthday.

Article 2

(1) Diplomatic passports are issued by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

(2) Official passports are issued by the Ministry of the Interior, the offices of the German People's Police--Passport and Registration Administration --, and by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

(3) Upon cessation of the reasons for issue, diplomatic and official passports must be returned by the appropriate office to the issuing organ.

(4) Travel and aliens passports of the German Democratic Republic are issued by

- a) The Ministry of the Interior and the offices of the German People's Police--Passport and Registration Administration--;
- b) The Ministry for Foreign Affairs;
- c) Diplomatic representatives of the German Democratic Republic (excepting aliens passports).

Article 3

(1) Valid for crossing the national border of the German Democratic Republic in addition to passports of the German Democratic Republic are the following other identity papers of the German Democratic Republic

- a) The identity paper issued to citizens of the German Democratic Republic,
- b) The temporary identity paper,
- c) The military service paper,
- d) The children's identity paper,
- e) The merchant seamen's book,
- f) The provisional travel passport for citizens of the German Democratic Republic,
- g) The certificate of identity.

(2) Competent for the issue of the other identity papers are

- a) For identity papers for citizens of the German Democratic Republic, temporary identity papers, children's identity papers and certificates of identity--the offices of the German People's Police--Passport and Registration Administration;
- b) For children's identity papers and certificates of identity--the Ministry for Foreign Affairs;
- c) For military service papers--the appropriate organs of the German Democratic Republic;
- d) For merchant seamen's books--the merchant marine office of the German Democratic Republic,
- e) For children's identity papers, provisional travel passports for citizens of the German Democratic Republic and certificates of identity--the diplomatic representatives of the German Democratic Republic;
- f) For certificates of identity--the authorized organs at the border crossing points of the German Democratic Republic.

Article 4

- (1) The form and text of diplomatic passports are decided by the Ministry for Foreign Affairs in coordination with the Ministry of the Interior.
- (2) The form and text of official, travel and aliens passports are decided by the Ministry of the Interior in coordination with the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.
- (3) The form and text of other identity papers are decided in coordination between the appropriate central state organs.

Article 5

- (1) Passports may be issued for a term of up to 10 years. Their validity may be extended.
- (2) In the case of minors passports, other identity papers, visas or authorizations equivalent to the visa of the German Democratic Republic for crossing the national borders of the German Democratic Republic may be issued only with the permission or at the request of the parents or other guardians.

Visa of the German Democratic Republic

Article 6

- (1) Visas for departure from the German Democratic Republic are issued

- a) By the Ministry of the Interior and the offices of the German People's Police--Passport and Registration Administration--;
- b) By the Ministry for Foreign Affairs;
- c) By the diplomatic representatives of the German Democratic Republic.

(2) In the instances provided for the purpose, the departure visa for foreigners staying in the German Democratic Republic for a short time only may be issued by the authorized organs upon entry at the border crossing points of the German Democratic Republic.

(3) Authorizations equivalent to a visa for crossing the national border of the German Democratic Republic as per article 10 are issued by the Ministry of the Interior and the offices of the German People's Police--Passport and Registration Administration--and other appropriate organs.

Article 7

(1) Visas for entry to the German Democratic Republic are issued by

- a) The Ministry of the Interior and offices of the German People's Police--Passport and Registration Administration--;
- b) The Ministry for Foreign Affairs;
- c) The diplomatic representatives of the German Democratic Republic;
- d) The authorized organs at the border crossing points of the German Democratic Republic.

(2) One-day visas to the German Democratic Republic are issued by the authorized organs at the border crossing points of the German Democratic Republic.

Article 8

Transit visas for travel through the German Democratic Republic are issued

- a) By the Ministry for Foreign Affairs;
- b) By the diplomatic representatives of the German Democratic Republic;
- c) By the authorized organs at the border crossing points designated for transit of the German Democratic Republic.

Article 9

(1) Visas may be issued as individual or collective visas and must be entered, sealed and signed.

(2) Upon issue of visas travel routes and travel destinations may be prescribed.

(3) Visas may be affixed to an appendix to the passport or other identity paper.

Article 10

Other authorizations equivalent to a visa of the German Democratic Republic for crossing the national border of the German Democratic Republic¹ are valid in conjunction with identity papers of the German Democratic Republic.

Changes, Additions and Invalidity of Documents for Border Crossing Purposes

Article 11

Changes, additions or other notations in passports, other identity papers, visas or other authorizations equivalent to the visa of the German Democratic Republic for crossing the national border of the German Democratic Republic may be made only by the properly authorized organs.

Article 12

(1) Passports, other identity papers, visas or other authorizations equivalent to the visa of the German Democratic Republic for crossing the national border of the German Democratic Republic are invalid if

- a) They have expired;
- b) They are incomplete or do not correspond to the facts of the matter or are damaged;
- c) The passport photograph is missing or the owner no longer recognizable;
- d) They were obtained by false pretenses;
- e) Entries, signatures or seals are no longer recognizable or signatures or seals of the issuer missing;
- f) Changes, additions or other entries were made without authorization or passport photographs affixed by unauthorized persons;
- g) They do not include the required number of pages or do not bear the same serial marks and the same number on the pages provided for the purpose;

1) Valid at this time are, among others: Travel documents accompanying the identity paper issued to citizens of the German Democratic Republic, border papers, notations on crossing the coastal borders of the German Democratic Republic.

h) Changes in citizenship have occurred;

i) A replacement was issued;

j) They were lost;

k) The owner is deceased.

(2) Passports, other identity papers, visas or other authorizations equivalent to a visa for crossing the national border of the German Democratic Republic, which were not issued by organs of the German Democratic Republic, may be refused recognition if the reasons as per paragraph 1 apply, or for other reasons.

Article 13

Departure From the German Democratic Republic

Applications for departure are to be made

- a) For official travel by the delegating agency to the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry for Foreign Affairs or the office of the German People's Police--Passport and Registration Administration--competent for the domicile of the applicant;
- b) For private travel to the Ministry of the Interior or the offices of the German People's Police--Passport and Registration Administration--;
- c) For tourist travel by the institutions organizing the travel to the Ministry of the Interior or the offices of the German People's Police--Passport and Registration Administration--.

Entry to the German Democratic Republic

Article 14

Depending on the type of travel applications for entry to the German Democratic Republic are to be submitted

- a) To the Ministry of the Interior or the offices of the German People's Police--Passport and Registration Administration--;
- b) To the Ministry for Foreign Affairs;
- c) To the diplomatic representatives of the German Democratic Republic;
- d) To the general directorate of the travel bureau of the German Democratic Republic;

- e) To the authorized organs at the border crossing points of the German Democratic Republic.

Article 15

(1) A license to receive a visa of the German Democratic Republic is issued for approved entry to the German Democratic Republic.

(2) The issue of a license to receive a visa of the German Democratic Republic is not required for entry to the German Democratic Republic made

- a) For official reasons, provided that entry is applied for at the diplomatic representatives of the German Democratic Republic;
- b) For day-time visits by foreigners to the capital of the German Democratic Republic;
- c) For tourist travel by foreigners (except citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany and persons domiciled in Berlin [West]), provided the appropriate booking with the travel bureau of the German Democratic Republic is submitted to the offices of the German Democratic Republic authorized to issue visas;
- d) For reasons in the interest of the German Democratic Republic.

Article 16

Transit Travel Through the German Democratic Republic

Applications for transit travel through the German Democratic Republic are to be submitted to

- a) The Ministry for Foreign Affairs;
- b) The diplomatic representatives of the German Democratic Republic;
- c) The authorized organs at the border crossing points designated for transit travel through the German Democratic Republic.

Crossing the National Border of the German Democratic Republic

Article 17

Decisions on applications for departure, entry or transit travel do not require justification.

Article 18

Unless exemption is granted, the authorized organs at the border crossing points of the German Democratic Republic note the location and date of the border crossing in the passports or other identity papers.

Article 19

Fees

Fees are charged for the issue of passports and other identity papers as well as the issue of visas and other authorizations equivalent to a visa.

Regulations for Crossing the National Border of the German Democratic Republic by Citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany and Persons Domiciled in Berlin (West)

Article 20

The crossing of the national border of the German Democratic Republic by citizens of the Federal Republic of Germany is governed by the provisions of this order and other applicable legal regulations.²

Article 21

The crossing of the national border of the German Democratic Republic by persons domiciled in Berlin (West) is regulated by the provisions of this order and other applicable legal regulations and international treaties.³

Article 22

(1) Persons domiciled in Berlin (West) and traveling in transit from Berlin (West) to the Federal Republic of Germany or back, require a valid West Berlin identity paper or another document properly issued by the Senate of Berlin (West) as well as a transit visa.

(2) Upon application the transit visa is issued by the authorized organs at the border crossing points of the German Democratic Republic.

Article 23

Administrative Penalties

(1) Anyone who deliberately or negligently

- a) Contravenes the regulations about entry and departure, temporary residence in the German Democratic Republic or residence abroad,

2) In effect currently is the order of 17 October 1972 on Entry to the GDR of FRG Citizens (GBL II No 61 p 654) in the version of order No 2 of 14 June 1973 (GBL I No 28 p 269).

3) In effect currently is the arrangement of 20 December 1971 between the Government of the German Democratic Republic and the Senate on Easing and Improving Travel and Visitor Traffic (GBL II 1972 No 31 p 357) and the relevant documents.

- b) Contravenes regulations on travel routes or travel dates or other provisions regarding transit,
- c) In contravention of the provision of article 11 inserts unauthorized changes, additions or other notations in passports, other identity papers, visas or other authorizations equivalent to a visa of the German Democratic Republic for crossing the national border of the German Democratic Republic,
- d) Fails promptly to notify the issuing office or facility of the German Democratic Republic, the German People's Police or other appropriate organs of the loss of passports, other identity papers, visas or other authorizations equivalent to a visa for crossing the national border of the German Democratic Republic or the recovery of such documents earlier notified as lost, or
- e) Fails promptly to hand over to the issuing office or facility of the German Democratic Republic, the German People's Police or other appropriate organs any passports, other identity papers, visas or other authorizations for crossing the national border of the German Democratic Republic,

may be reprimanded or fined M10-500.

(2) Should a deliberate action as per paragraph 1 be committed in disregard of social interests or repeatedly within 2 years and penalized by an administrative penalty, a fine of up to M1,000 may be imposed.

(3) Administrative proceedings are the responsibility of the chiefs of offices of the German People's Police.

(4) Applicable to administrative proceedings and the imposition of administrative penalties is the law of 12 January 1968 on Combating Administrative Offences--OWG--(GBL I No 3 p 101).

Article 24

Concluding Regulations

(1) This order takes effect on 1 August 1979.

(2) Losing effect on the same date are:

- a) Second Implementing Regulation of 16 September 1963 to the Passport Law of the German Democratic Republic (GBL II No 87 p 691);
- b) Third Implementing Regulation of 28 October 1964 to the Passport Law of the German Democratic Republic (GBL II No 107 p 859);

- c) Fourth Implementing Regulation of 1 December 1966 to the Passport Law of the German Democratic Republic (GBL II No 136 p 855);
- d) Fifth Implementing Regulation of 11 June 1968 to the Passport Law of the German Democratic Republic (GBL II No 58 p 331);
- e) Sixth Implementing Regulation of 10 October 1968 to the Passport Law of the German Democratic Republic (GBL II No 110 p 873);
- f) Seventh Implementing Regulation of 20 April 1971 to the Passport Law of the German Democratic Republic (GBL II No 41 p 320);
- g) Eighth Implementing Regulation of 22 October 1971 to the Passport Law of the German Democratic Republic (GBL II No 72 p 618);
- h) Ninth Implementing Regulation of 20 December 1971 to the Passport Law of the German Democratic Republic (GBL II No 81 p 721);
- i) Tenth Implementing Regulation of 3 June 1972 to the Passport Law of the German Democratic Republic (GBL II No 30 p 354);
- j) Eleventh Implementing Regulation of 17 October 1972 to the Passport Law of the German Democratic Republic (GBL No 61 p 653);
- k) Twelfth Implementing Regulation of 14 June 1973 to the Passport Law of the German Democratic Republic (GBL I No 28 p 271);
- l) Thirteenth Implementing Regulation of 17 December 1976 to the Passport Law of the German Democratic Republic (GBL I No 49 p 553);
- m) Fourteenth Implementing Regulation of 24 November 1977 to the Passport Law of the German Democratic Republic (GBL I No 36 p 412).

11698
CSO: 2300

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

AMENDMENT TO PERSONAL STATUS LAW PUBLISHED

East Berlin GESETZBLATT DER DEUTSCHEN DEMOKRATISCHEN REPUBLIK in German
Part I No 17, 2 Jul 79 p 150

[Official text of 28 June 1979 "Law Amending the Personal Status Law,"
signed by E. Honecker, chairman, GDR State Council]

[Text] To amend the Law on Personal Status (Personal Status Law) of 16 November 1956 (GBL I No 105 p 1283) in the version of the Law Amending the Personal Status Law of 13 October 1968 (GBL I No 13 p 87), the following is enacted:

Article 1

Article 35 is revised as follows:

"Article 35

If a citizen of the German Democratic Republic was born, died or got married abroad, registry office I in Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic, may record the event."

Article 2

In articles 33, 36, paragraphs 2 and 3, article 37, paragraph 1, article 39, paragraph 1 No 3, and article 40, paragraph 1 No 3 the words "registry office I of Greater Berlin" are replaced by "registry office I in Berlin, the capital of the German Democratic Republic."

Article 3

This law takes effect on 1 August 1979.

The preceding law, enacted by the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic on 28 June 1979, is hereby published.

11698

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GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

ADULT EDUCATION RESOLUTION GEARED TO IMPROVED WORK PERFORMANCE

West German Commentary

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 11 Jul 79 p 4

[Article by "Ws," datelined Berlin, 10 Jul 79: "Goals of Adult Education in the GDR: Improved Qualifications of Workers and Loyal Marxists--Resolution of Council of Ministers." A translation of the resolution discussed below follows this commentary.]

[Text] The GDR intends further to develop and intensify adult education. According to a joint resolution adopted by the GDR Council of Ministers and the FDGB's [Freier Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund] Federal Executive Board, which was published on Tuesday (10 July) in the SED's central organ NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, adult education in the GDR is "concerned with continuing the all-round development of the personality, further developing the abilities, initiatives and creativity of all citizens, deepening general education and vocational training, imparting knowledge on Marxism-Leninism and all other sciences and on progressive traditions and cultural values, expanding interests and further developing socialist awareness and socialist modes of conduct." Thus adult education is concerned with both intensified ideological indoctrination and advanced vocational training. An increasing number of convinced Marxists-Leninists is to produce increasingly better production results. But in this field as well, wish and reality in the GDR are still far apart.

That the workers will enthusiastically avail themselves of the increased opportunities offered by adult education is rather unlikely in view of the fact that the joint resolution contains statements such as the following: "Adult education must in greater measure help to raise the political-ideological level of the working class and of all workers;" and "adult education contributes to the intensification of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism and to the consolidation of the defense preparedness." However, the joint resolution's statements on adult vocational training are probably equally unattractive to the "workers": "The systematic qualification measures and the continuing training in the

work process are to be oriented toward conscientious and honest work, loyalty toward the enterprise, and a steady career pattern, and toward the readiness to face new challenges and effectively to develop a greater sense of responsibility, zest for work and willingness to produce."

The joint resolution calls for further increasing the number of certified skilled workers, foremen, and university or technical school graduates. According to the joint resolution, continuing education--especially the continuing training of young skilled workers and technical school or college graduates immediately after their graduation or after the conclusion of their apprenticeship--is becoming more and more important. The advanced training program also aims at effectively aiding women in mastering technical jobs and executive careers. Finally, "reliable worker cadres" are to be enabled to perform functions in the state administration and in industry. "The continued training is aimed above all at developing the leading role of the working class," states the joint resolution.

The Council of Ministers and the trade union demand that the teaching of skills and knowledge be oriented toward a higher quality and increased efficiency of work and especially toward the mastery of highly productive technical processes, toward the application of new technologies, toward raising product quality, economizing on material, energy, working time and jobs, reducing costs, and further increasing industrial safety. Special emphasis is to be placed on the acquisition of knowledge and skills from other trades and professions. In this way, workers could be enabled to perform additional functions, temporarily to work in other jobs, or in seasonal production processes "to utilize the public production capacities for the whole year." Thus, adult education as a means of labor force control. The resolution requires the enterprises to establish regulations for the individual categories of workers, specifying at what intervals the obligatory continuing education, "the training in accident prevention, work procedures, and application of technology," are to take place.

The principal organs responsible for adult education in the GDR are the industrial academies, the intra-plant schools with their training and advanced training departments, the community colleges and the public educational institutions. The universities, technical colleges and scientific academies are to contribute in greater measure to the continuing education of the "university and technical school cadres." The joint resolution stipulates that the central state control of adult education be more closely linked to the independent responsibility and initiative of the combines, enterprises, cooperatives and institutions. The bezirk [GDR administrative unit] and kreis councils are obligated to support the combines, enterprises and social organizations in implementing the adult education program and, in doing so, closely to cooperate with the trade union.

Text of Resolution

East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jul 79 pp 3-4

[Joint Resolution of GDR Council of Ministers and FDGB Executive Committee:
"For Further Enhancement of the Level of Adult Education"]

[Text] I. Under the direction of its Marxist-Leninist party, the working class in the German Democratic Republic has fully implemented the right to education. Adult education has made a great contribution in this respect. It is part of the uniform socialist system of education, closely linked to the national economy and to all other areas of social life. It is and it remains one of the key functions of the socialist planned economy to develop the economically necessary trade and qualification structure which is in keeping with the current development of the productive forces.

In the 30 years since the establishment of the German workers' and farmers' state, the workers and cooperative farmers, the members of the intelligentsia, and the other working people have attained--through the socialist system of education--a high level of general education and professional qualification. The growing and increasingly many-sided intellectual-cultural interests, the deliberate efforts to continue advanced training are becoming more and more characteristic of the socialist way of life. For a steadily increasing number of workers, 10 years of high school followed by vocational training represent the starting point for all kinds of continuing education.

The strategic objective established in the SED program--namely to develop the advanced socialist society and thus to create the basic conditions necessary for the gradual transition to communism--represents an appeal to the conscious and creative activity of all workers. The ensuing demands on the knowledge and expertise, on the conscious initiative and creativity of every individual, on the improvement of conditions for the development of the physical and mental abilities of all citizens necessitate further improvements in socialist adult education.

The adult education program in the GDR is concerned with continuing the all-round development of the personality, further developing the abilities, initiative and creativity of all citizens, intensifying general education and vocational training, imparting and assimilating knowledge on Marxism-Leninism and all other sciences and on progressive traditions and cultural values, expanding interests and developing socialist awareness and socialist modes of conduct. Adult education contributes to the intensification of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism and to the consolidation of defense preparedness. The workers who are increasingly becoming aware of their responsibility as socialist property owners, producers and citizens learn through their continuing training speedily to implement the scientific-technological advances and to make an effective contribution to increased economic efficiency. The program calls

for further increases in the number of skilled workers, foremen, and university and technical school graduates. At the same time, it is necessary to make allowances for the growing need of many citizens to continue their education and to acquire thorough knowledge in various fields of interest. Special talents and aptitudes must be developed and supported in all fields of science, technology and culture. Continuing education--especially the continuing training of young skilled workers and technical school and college graduates immediately after their graduation or after the conclusion of their apprenticeship--is becoming more and more important. The continuing education program is supposed effectively to support the work of women employed in technical and executive jobs. Reliable worker cadres are to be enabled to perform functions in the state administration and in industry.

The continuous education program is oriented above all toward developing the leading role of the working class. It helps to assimilate the classes and strata and gradually to overcome the salient differences between city and country and between intellectual and physical work. An important factor in the further development of the socialist way of life is the enhancement of the level of education.

II. Adult education must help in greater measure further to raise the political-ideological level of the working class and of all working people. Through constantly improving its results, it must contribute to the propagation of the scientific worldview of the working class and to the development of its morale.

In adult education, the unity of political and vocational training aims at deepening the conviction of solidarity with the socialist fatherland and with all progressive and revolutionary forces in the world and at intensifying the willingness to defend peace and socialism. In this regard, the crucial objective of internationalist education is to effect the thorough consolidation of the friendship with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal countries and to promote the unity of the community of socialist states. The adult education program helps to promote the workers' active solidarity with the struggle of the working class and of its communist and workers' parties in the capitalist countries and with the nationally liberated states and the peoples fighting for their liberation from imperialism, neocolonialism and other reactionary forces.

As to deepening the knowledge of Marxist-Leninist history, special emphasis is to be placed on providing information on the history of the SED and on the lessons, experience and traditions of the struggle of the revolutionary workers' movement. The lectures are to further the aggressive and militant critique of the imperialist and socioreformist policy and ideology in all its manifestations.

The economic objective of enhancing the quality and efficiency of work is at the same time a program for the dissemination of scientific-technological knowledge and for the consolidation of socialist convictions and

attitudes. The systematic qualification measures and the continuing training in the work process are to be oriented toward conscientious and honest work, loyalty toward the enterprise and a steady career pattern, and toward the readiness to face new challenges and effectively to develop a greater sense of responsibility, zest for work and willingness to produce.

Through a systematic course in economics, the workers are to be given deeper insights into the economic laws of socialism and into the SED's economic policy. This will help the workers to carry out increasingly ambitious projects in the socialist competition, thus to meet and systematically exceed the plan targets, and to gain greater understanding of overall social interrelations.

The adult education program helps the workers steadily to enhance the high level of general education acquired. This is also of great importance in regard to their work; it promotes the fulfillment of job-related tasks and the active participation in the political and cultural life of society. The program calls for creating diverse opportunities meeting the desire of the workers to acquire ready knowledge of the social and natural sciences, of mathematics, engineering, and civil defense. Increasingly popular are lectures on education, psychology, jurisprudence, national culture, and environmental protection. The study of foreign languages is especially urgent, above all a greater facility in understanding and speaking the Russian language.

Ambitious tasks are to be accomplished in the field of esthetic education. Adult education must help systematically to enhance the cultural ambience at the places of work, study and residence and in all other realms of life. It helps the workers to become acquainted with the achievements of socialist literature and art, with the great humanist heritage of the German people and with international cultural monuments.

III. Adult education, especially the continuous vocational training, must be more and more comprehensively employed toward effecting dynamic advances in economic efficiency and the necessary increases in distributable output. Crucial factors in this respect are the consolidation of the intensification and rationalization measures, above all the acceleration of scientific-technological progress and the enhancement of its economic effectiveness.

The transmission of knowledge and skills must be oriented toward higher quality and greater efficiency of work, especially toward the mastery of highly-productive technical processes, the application of new technologies, the improvement of product quality, the production of new articles, toward economizing on materials, energy, working time and jobs, further increasing production safety, reducing costs and raising the utilization rate of fixed assets.

It is necessary to ensure that the number of skilled workers will continue to grow and that a greater number of workers acquire university or technical school training.

Through their continuing education, the workers create conditions conducive to a better utilization of the public production capacities. The increasingly close connection between science and production, the development of the socialist character of work make it possible and necessary to employ still more productively the great skills of the workers; at the same time, these factors require that the skills and knowledge be continuously adapted to the growing demands.

In accordance with the workers' level of education, the adult vocational training must be more strongly oriented toward the reproduction of the existing high level of qualification.

Concurrent with the planning of rationalization and intensification measures and of investment projects, it is necessary to determine the educational requirements.

In order to ensure competent service, maintenance and efficient utilization of the high-capacity installations and machines, the continuing training of the service and maintenance personnel must be structured more rigorously. The enterprises are to establish regulations for the various categories of workers, specifying at what intervals the obligatory continuing education, the training in accident prevention, work procedures, and application of technology are to take place. In order to obtain a higher degree of correspondence between tasks, rights and qualifications and to ensure an even greater degree of order and safety, greater attention must be paid to the attainment and review of authorizations and certificates of qualification.

The adult vocational training must be oriented above all to the further development of knowledge and skills in the trade learned and to the acquisition of new skills and special qualifications.

The acquisition of knowledge and skills from other lines of work helps the workers to perform additional functions, temporarily to do other jobs, or in seasonal production processes to utilize the public production capacities for the whole year. As for work on intermediate rationalization projects, it is necessary to train experienced and interested skilled workers.

In the training, work and life experience merit greater attention and recognition. The tested practice of awarding the skilled worker certificate--especially in the case of production workers with many years of work experience--is to be continued in accordance with the legal regulations.

The number of female certified skilled workers must be gradually increased. In this regard, it is necessary to ensure--through the scientific

organization of work--that in the presently available jobs skills can be used more effectively.

All of the work collective leaders must be thoroughly prepared for their jobs. Above all, this necessitates high standards regarding the training of the youth brigade leaders.

Through systematic continuing political and vocational training, the worker-teachers are to be supported in their responsible task of instructing the apprentices in their respective trades and in communism.

An important source of conscious work, initiative, creativity and social responsibility is the socialist competition. Educational projects must be oriented more strongly toward the objectives of this competition and must be included in the cultural and educational plans. The adult education program must help to disseminate more rapidly advanced production experience and ideas regarding innovation and rationalization. This includes experience regarding creative plans by collectives and individuals concerning increases in labor productivity, ideas regarding the plan, the pacemaker movement, and initiative shift work. These and other exemplary working methods should be demonstrated and illustrated by examples, with the initiators actively participating. Familiarity with the latest scientific-technological advances and the exchange of specialized knowledge and experience are becoming increasingly important in regard to the further development of the innovation and rationalization movement.

In socialist agriculture, the cooperative farmers and workers must be enabled further to intensify crop production and livestock breeding, to provide the population with top-quality foodstuffs on a regular basis, to supply industry with raw materials, and at the same time emphatically to cooperate on the implementation of the sociopolitical program. It is necessary to ensure that the mechanization training of skilled workers in crop production and livestock breeding be carried out on a qualitatively high level.

The adult vocational training of workers outside the material production process must in greater measure help to increase the quality and efficiency of work in this sector as well, to reduce the administrative expenditures, and better to meet the demands of the population in regard to consumer goods and services.

The acceleration of scientific-technological progress has set new standards in regard to the training and continuing training of the university and vocational school cadres. It is imperative that more young workers acquire a university or vocational school education, especially in technical fields. Greater use should be made of correspondence courses and evening classes so that deserving workers will be enabled to finish their university and vocational school studies. The specialists and leaders in the fields of research, development, planning, design, technology and

production must be trained in time in the development, rapid transfer and application of new highly-productive technologies and processes, in the production of internationally competitive products, the effective utilization of the energy and raw materials base, the scientific organization of work, the introduction of microelectronics and industrial robots, the expansion of electronic data processing and the automation of operating processes.

The continuing education program must aim at deepening the knowledge on Marxism-Leninism of the leading cadres in enterprises and combines. It is necessary to provide information on the latest developments in socialist business administration, including legal, sociological, psychological and pedagogical aspects. The leaders, including the foremen and brigade leaders, must further develop the knowledge and skills necessary for mastering technological processes, for leading collectives, and for attaining the economic and sociopolitical objectives.

It is necessary systematically to continue and develop the correspondence courses, the postgraduate instruction and the special courses for economists, engineers, educators, physicians, jurists, university and vocational school teachers and other members of the intelligentsia and to bring the course content up to date.

IV. The adult education institutions must concentrate in greater measure on implementing the educational policy of the socialist state. Within the framework of the funds allocated by the plan, the trade union academies, the intraplant schools with their worker training and advanced training departments, and the community colleges as state education establishments must be developed into efficient centers of adult education. In the trade union academies and intraplant schools, the working class and all other working people are to be instructed in science and technology and in the practical application of these disciplines. Toward this end, the intellectual and material potential of the socialist combines and enterprises must be fully utilized. The trade union academies and intraplant schools guarantee the training of the workers in accordance with the social requirements and ensure the fulfillment of the state's educational plans and programs by virtue of a high level of instruction. The instruction on scientific-technological progress and on the inherent laws of nature and society should be provided on the basis of sound theory and illustrative examples.

In the adult education program, the trade union academies and the intraplant schools cooperate closely with the social organizations.

It is necessary better to adapt the study conditions to the requirements of the production process and to the shift system in particular.

The instructors and the leading personnel of the trade union academies and intraplant schools support the leaders of the work collectives in the

implementation of the study program during the work process. Within the framework of regional coordination, the trade union academies and the intraplant schools are obligated to run instruction programs for other enterprises, especially small and medium-size enterprises lacking educational facilities. They can take upon themselves vocational training responsibilities of the university and technical school teachers and of the executive cadres.

The trade union academies of the agriculture and foodstuffs departments of the kreis councils ensure--in close collaboration with the LPG [agricultural producer cooperatives], VEG [state farms], cooperative institutions and enterprises--the training and advanced training of the cooperative farmers and workers in agriculture, forestry and the foodstuffs sector and support the advanced training of the university and technical school cadres of the region's agricultural sector.

The educational institutions of the public health and social welfare sectors and the kreises' educational facilities of the finance and banking organs are responsible for the training and continuing training of the personnel employed in public health, social welfare and GDR finance and they coordinate their work with the local councils.

Within the individual region, the community colleges greatly help to raise the level of general education and to enrich the intellectual-cultural life in the residential areas. Their primary obligation is to conduct courses designed to expand and deepen the workers' general education in various fields of knowledge. Their work must meet the regional requirements and opportunities, the growing and differentiated needs for advanced training and the working and living conditions of the workers.

It is necessary gradually to create the favorable conditions necessary for enabling full-time workers to earn graduation diplomas and acquire foreign language skills.

It is necessary to coordinate the activities of the community colleges, intraplant educational facilities, houses of culture, and social organizations.

Through a more effective public propaganda campaign on behalf of literature and by making available sociological, scientific, technical and artistic literature, the libraries are to increase their contributions in regard to the enhancement of the citizens' general education.

The universities, technical schools and academies of science must step up their efforts concerning the continuing education of the university and technical school cadres. In the continuing education centers and complexes of the universities and in the enterprises themselves, post-graduate studies and short-term courses are to ensure that the knowledge acquired is continuously brought up to date and checked against the

latest scientific developments.

The universities, academies and technical schools must more effectively utilize for continuing education the available educational facilities.

The responsible work of all those active in adult education, especially the work of the part-time instructors and assistants is to be accorded great social respect and recognition. A great deal of attention should be directed to their selection, continuing education, guidance and employment. In the enterprises, they must be given effective support in their efforts to combine their professional work with their duties as instructors in the adult education program. It is necessary to establish experienced and stable collectives of part-time instructors who have been engaged in adult education for a long time. The full-time instructors teaching in the educational institutions must at all times set an example for methodical, pedagogically effective instruction in keeping with the requirements of adult education.

It is necessary to draw up long-term plans regarding the training and employment of the directors of the trade union academies and community colleges and of the executive cadres in the adult education program.

V. It is necessary further to raise the level of the planning and management of adult education. In accordance with the requirements of the social development, the planning and management must be oriented toward the systematic implementation of the five-year plans and annual plans.

The centralized state control of adult education is to be more closely linked to the independent responsibility and initiative of the combines, enterprises, cooperatives and institutions.

The plant managers must see to it that the educational measures required by the personnel and education plans correspond to the subplans concerning science and technology, reproduction of basic assets, investments and rationalization and to the objectives concerning material economy and scientific organization of labor. Through the collaboration of technical, business and pedagogical personnel, the measures taken in the adult education program are oriented toward the systematic development of the trade and qualification structure and of the productive capacities. The review of these measures must be made an integral part of the annual report.

Within the framework of the discussion concerning the plan, the workers must be informed in time on the necessary, long-term educational consequences resulting from plant development and they should be enlisted in a continuing education program.

In order to create the necessary study conditions, the combines, enterprises, cooperatives and institutions must gradually implement the measures

required in regard to personnel, funds and materials. Along with the assessment of the enterprise's efficiency and productivity, the plant managers must evaluate the results of the adult education program. These results must be included in the annual report.

In regard to the systematic construction and reconstruction of educational facilities in accordance with long-term plans, the requirements of adult education are to be taken into account. Available modern premises and collections used in vocational training, community programs and pedagogical courses must be placed at the disposal of adult education.

On the basis of the respective region's long-term development, the ministries, combines and economic control organs must provide the enterprises and institutions with guidelines concerning the development of the trade and qualification structure and the course content of the continuing education program. They support the enterprises in the implementation of adult education and--in collaboration with the trade unions--disseminate the most valuable experience in this field. Within their respective jurisdictions, they exert influence on the trade union academies in accordance with the plans for continuing education and they coordinate their steps with the competent bezirk councils.

In order to ensure implementation of the educational policy, it is necessary more effectively to control and analyze the observance of the law and the transmission of the experience of the leading workers. It is to these aspects in particular that the supervisory activity of the ministries and of the other central state organs should be directed.

In fields that are of special importance for their development, the combines implement key measures pertaining to adult vocational training and disseminate the most valuable experience.

The bezirk and kreis councils are obligated to support the combines, enterprises and social organizations in the adult education program and they cooperate closely in this respect with the bezirk and kreis executive boards of the FDGB [Free German Labor Union Federation]. In collaboration with the social organizations, the bezirk and kreis councils and the enterprises, combines and institutions must see to it that tasks concerning training and advanced training are carried out by means of cooperation and that the available adult education capacities are effectively utilized. Enterprises lacking educational facilities deserve special consideration in this respect.

Through regional coordination, the bezirk and kreis councils must exert their influence regarding the concentration, delimitation and development of the respective region's adult education facilities in accordance with the requirements of the plan. It will be necessary to conclude agreements to this effect.

The local councils must guarantee the appropriate qualification of the workers of the locally controlled industry. Toward this end, they establish concrete objectives and check up on their attainment.

The Ministry for Public Education is responsible for the development of the community colleges. It determines the content of the general education courses in the adult education program, especially in regard to overall graduation requirements or for individual subjects.

The Ministry for University and Technical School Matters establishes the state requirements concerning the continuing education of the university and technical school cadres. It is responsible for the development of adult education at the universities, academies and technical schools and it supports the ministries in the implementation of the continuing education program of the university and technical school cadres in the combines, enterprises and institutions.

The State Secretariat for Vocational Training is responsible for the planning, coordination and control of the state's educational policy concerning the training and advanced training of the skilled workers and foremen. It supervises the development of the vocational curricula for skilled workers and for the certification program for foremen. It supports the ministries and the other central state organs in the implementation of the adult vocational training program in the combines, enterprises and institutions.

The Ministry for Public Education, the Ministry for University and Technical School Matters and the State Secretariat for Vocational Training are obligated--in accordance with their responsibilities--further to develop the adult education program in conformity with the requirements of the socialist society. They provide the scientific groundwork required and with the aid of their scientific institutions they coordinate the adult education research within their jurisdiction.

The Free German Labor Union Federation with its industrial unions and trade unions actively helps to develop the adult education program. It demands that the working class and the members of the intelligentsia continuously increase their knowledge, skills and experience and use them for the benefit of the socialist fatherland.

In collaboration with the state leaders, the trade union leadership supports the workers' efforts qualitatively and quantitatively to fulfill and overfulfill the plans and to improve the working and living conditions.

It is part of the trade unions' representation of interests to create an atmosphere of continuous learning and to disseminate the most valuable experience in the field of adult education.

The industrial union leaders support the training and advanced training programs by helping the trade union groups to integrate study commitments into the cultural and educational plans and to implement these commitments. In collaboration with the schools of socialist labor, the trade unions help to transmit the principles of Marxism-Leninism in a concrete and practice-oriented way. The trade unions' libraries and houses of culture stimulate the workers to read and study.

The trade unions support the recruitment of experienced workers--and of women in particular--for the adult vocational training program, including correspondence courses and evening classes. They encourage and control observance of the legal regulations--of the labor code in particular--and of the industrial regulations concerning adult education; thus they contribute to the workers' legal security, to the development of socialist working conditions in the collectives and to the improvement of the working, living and study conditions.

In collaboration with the trade union leadership and the leadership of the Free German Youth, the directors of the enterprises, combines and institutions and the chairmen of the cooperatives guarantee the continuing education of the young workers, cooperative farmers and members of the intelligentsia. The FDJ [Free German Youth] leadership must be given support in its efforts through FDJ initiatives to win the young people over to a program of continuous political, vocational and general education and to open up to them corresponding opportunities. The FDJ members are to be assisted in their study of Marxism-Leninism and of SED policies.

It is necessary systematically to support the adult education measures outlined in the fighting programs of the FDJ collectives and in the individual FDJ instructions, the participation in the MDM [Fair of the Masters of Tomorrow] movement, and the communist education and general work, especially in the youth brigades and youth projects. Qualified young skilled workers are to be enlisted in courses of study, especially in technical subjects. Deserving and politically active young workers can be awarded the "FDJ Scholarship."

Social organizations and scientific societies make significant contributions in regard to the further development of adult education.

The Cultural League contributes greatly to the fulfillment of the peoples' intellectual and cultural needs. Through numerous events, the League's study groups and circles of friends awaken interest in culture, science and art.

URANIA has been conducting a multifaceted propaganda campaign along popular-science lines in the fields of sociology, science, and engineering; the principal objective of this campaign is to promote ideological training and education.

Through the activity of its members in enterprises and scientific institutions, URANIA influences the workers' responsible attitude toward science and creative work. In work collectives, URANIA disseminates scientific information, and in residential areas and intellectual-cultural centers, it supports meaningful recreation.

The Chamber of Technology orients its educational work toward preparing the combines, enterprises and institutions for the acceleration of scientific-technological progress; the Chamber thus helps further to develop the scientific-technological innovator movement.

The Chamber's plan-oriented educational work focuses on the fulfillment and systematic overfulfillment of the plans for science and technology and on the implementation of the key economic objectives, especially in regard to the advanced training of the university and technical school cadres in the field of microelectronics.

Through systematic and functional advanced training and through the activity of its intra-plant groups and study teams, the GDR Agronomical Society contributes to the continuous political and vocational qualification of the university and technical school cadres, executive cadres and specialists in agriculture, forestry and the foodstuffs industry. The society promotes the rapid and comprehensive transmission and utilization of scientific-technological information in the further intensification of production in agriculture and forestry and in the transition to industrial production methods.

The press and the radio and television networks are entrusted with conducting a multifaceted and interesting educational program in various fields of interest. As organs of mass communication, they effectively support the work of the trade union academies, community colleges and all other social organizations.

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POPULATION POLICY DISCUSSED

Bonn IWE-TAGESDIENST in German No 115, 27 Jul 79 pp 1-2

[Report from Berlin: "GDR Intends To Prevent Population Decline"]

[Text] The GDR intends to stick to its population policy goals of preventing a decline in population as the result of lower birthrates. In this regard, an assessment report presented by a work group of the East Berlin Scientific Council for Problems of Social Policy and Demography [entitled: "Problems of Demographic Trends in the Continued Formation of the Developed Socialist Society in the GDR," East Berlin WIRTSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFT Vol 27, No 7, Jul 79 signed to press 15 May 79 pp 769-789] states that, for the present and in the long run, the so-called normal reproduction of the population must be attained. For no society, it says, can afford not to reproduce itself "normally," at the very least, over an extended period of time.

The scientists emphasize that the increased number of births registered in the GDR over the last few years--reaching 90 percent of the level necessary to replace the parental generation in 1978--depended to a decisive degree on the social policy measures taken by the East Berlin government, such as increased vacation time, one-year maternity leaves ("Babyjahr"), maternity benefits, family allowances, and housing construction. For the long term, however, they say that improving the material and social living conditions of women and families will not suffice to alter their reproductive behavior; but rather, ideological means should also be used to exert a positive influence on the attitude of married couples toward family size. This would have to occur on the basis of a long-term plan for a dynamic population, family, and social policy. Under present conditions and from a comprehensive societal point of view, then, the family with two to three children is "to be considered as a desirable family goal, adequate to the socialist way of life, and fulfilling social requirements." Of course, this goal can only be achieved gradually and in the long run; it cannot simply be assumed that the family with two to three children will come to represent the average family size anytime soon. For this reason, the authors maintain, the continued propagation of the family with two children is essential. Their living conditions are to be planned in such a way that large families become a desirable goal. In addition, steps are to be taken to see that the birthrate level attained does not drop again.

WORKER ATTITUDES, PLANT REWARD SYSTEMS EXAMINED

Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Jul 79 p 5

[Article by Wanda Izyk]

[Text] In order to create the conditions for work of maximum effectiveness in every plant it is necessary to focus attention on all factors upon which the growth of its social productivity depends. These factors are both of an objective character, independent of the producers (technical progress, organizational progress, conditions of production), and of a subjective character (the level of qualifications, the intensity of work, the suitability of inborn predispositions to the requirements of a specific work position, ect.)

Professor Alojzy Melich has already turned our attention to the wider aspect of the conditions and factors of effectiveness. Writing in TRYBUNA LUDU [4 Jan 79], he said: "Under socialism we cannot be anxious about a maximum intensity of human labor, which is to say about the highest intensity of effort, because man under socialism is not merely a factor of production, but also its end." Under the conditions of a socialist system activation of a worker for effective work cannot be limited only to the proper professional preparation and improvement of professional abilities. We are concerned with conscious participation in work and with the conscious undertaking of decisions in the productive process, which is to say with a socialist relationship to work and with attitudes.

The Individual in the Group

It is a truism that attitude expresses the relationship of a human being to the reality surrounding him. Let us stop for a moment over the meaning of the concept of "attitude." This is a word with many meanings. This is primarily because the word is used in many fields of science: philosophy, sociology, and anatomy, and in reference to various states, depending upon which problem is being discussed. When we want to characterize the attitude of a specific individual, therefore, we can do this only by comparing many of his reactions to similar situations.

The literature on the subject, which includes numerous concepts for classifying attitudes, emphasizes that an attitude is always "an attitude toward something." It is, therefore, a complex of the accumulated bits of information, feelings, and organized emotions, motives, and experiences of the human individual.

Professional attitudes are conditioned by the personality of the human being: by his biological and psychological characteristics, by his social biography, and also by his economic situation. It is clear that a man who works in a circle of other people is linked to other people by various social relations: partnership subordination, and superiority. It is also clear that participation in social groups requires from the individual that he take into account their norms, and that models of life are linked with a system of duties, commands, prohibitions, and sanctions. Finally it is clear that the worker cannot fail to take group norms into account, since the principles and rules of acting and behaving of the group are the norms for the behavior of its members.

The character of human attitudes in general, and by the same token also of their attitudes toward work, is not an inborn characteristic of man, but an acquired one which has been shaped by the process of education and life experience. Although the attitudes of various people toward work display considerable differentiation, nevertheless, they can be typologized.

The most positive attitude, from the point of view of the systemic principles of our state and of the purposes of socialism, is that of the co-steward. This is, obviously, objectively the most desirable attitude, and it testifies that the worker values, likes, and respects his work, but that he is also interested in the life of his plant, regards its purposes as his own, rejoices at the positive things about it, and thinks how to eliminate the negative.

A worker who has these characteristics, but only in relation to the realities of his own group, branch, or division, and not to those of the whole enterprise--a worker who is not interested in his plant as a whole demonstrates an attitude of limited commitment.

The researches which I carried out in various circles confirm the thesis about the existence within our plant communities of workers who present an external façade of interest both in their work group and in their plant, but who essentially care only about their own interests or the interests of a narrow group. This is an attitude which could be called pseudo-commitment or make-believe social-mindedness. It should be added that the dominating characteristic in the first case can be concealment of private self-seeking under the slogans of the attitude of a co-steward, while in the second case it can be concealment of unconscientiousness in performance of basic obligations by means of an accumulation of tasks outside of work.

Finally, the worker, even if he conscientiously performs the duties associated with his work position, can show no interest in matters which extend beyond the narrowly conceived circle surrounding his work position. Here we are dealing with an indifferent attitude. In every group of workers there are people who

have, as the sociologist defines it, negative attitudes. They are manifested by a constant critical, rather than constructive, relationship to the group and the plant, by bad work, frequently by unexcused absence, and in numerous changes of place of employment. These are pathological and marginal phenomena, but we must remember about them.

Motivating Factors

Without discussing the causes and conditioning of individual, necessarily schematically defined, attitudes, I would like to formulate several propositions for a system of non-material awards which would serve as a vital factor in shaping socialist attitudes toward work. I want to express the reservation, however, that I regard a just wage system and properly delineated and unconcealed criteria for various forms of material rewards to be an important motivating factor in the formation of socialist attitudes toward work.

It is obvious, and has been proven on the basis of various opinion polls and sociological studies, that many various elements can be and are motivating factors in shaping attitudes toward work. These elements can be grouped under three headings: the complex of material-technical elements of the work environment, technical-organizational conditions, and social conditions of work, including the personality of the worker.

If we look at the factors of effectiveness and the conditions for improving it from this point of view, we can formulate the view that non-material motives and the expansion of the scope of personal satisfaction, which is the result of one's work, play a large and still underestimated role.

I became interested in this group of questions and in the connection between personal satisfaction from work and its effectiveness. Researches carried out in selected enterprises in the north-west macroregion indicate that the system of non-material awards which have been hitherto applied in work plants encompassed four areas of worker activity: the results of professional work; socio-political activity; desires and results in education, self-improvement, and improvement of professional skills; and casual situations.

These researches revealed that enterprises apply relatively variegated forms of non-material awards. These include citations, expressions of approbation, expressions of thanks, certificates, letters of commendation, etc.

Students Among Workers

In order to become more closely oriented with how a system of punishments and awards functions in a work environment, full-time and correspondence students of the Management Section of the National Economic Academy in Wroclaw who were preparing their theses and dissertations conducted (under the guidance of the author) a questionnaire study which encompassed over 700 persons employed in four branches of industry: heavy, chemical, light, and food, and 276 persons from the Polish State Railroads. The questionnaire included questions in the area of the issue of punishments and rewards in the work environment.

Hard data concerning this issue was also collected. Altogether, 992 persons employed outside the administration of these plants were encompassed by these researches.

Every fifth one among those questioned had been punished in some way during the period of his professional work up to that time, but only every eighth one thought that the punishment was justified. Only one third of the respondents gave a reply to the question "Was the punishment you received: too severe, in proportion to the fault, too mild?" Of those who did reply, however, over 70% thought that their punishment was too severe, over 20% thought it was appropriate, and about 10% thought it was too mild. There was generally an atmosphere of sympathy around those being punished; only every fifth one who had been punished stated that those around him reacted with indifference, and a statement that he had been condemned by those around him was a rarity.

In worker circles a monetary punishment was felt to be the most severe kind of punishment; among non-material punishments, disciplinary discharge from work was felt to be the most severe. At the same time, in reply to the question "Which punishment is the most effective?" workers replied that it is the monetary one.

In most of the plants which were examined the system of punishments is not only developed to perfection, but commonly applied, while awards are seldom given. Too seldom, it seems. A model attitude through years of work and unexceptionable work frequently remain unnoticed.

A Management Instrument

Example. The regulations of one of the enterprises of the chemical industry which was researched, in Section XI, under the title "Punishments," enumerates 21 points pertaining to punishments, while Section XII of the same regulations, rather significantly titled "Effacement of Punishments and Distinctions" speaks about rewards "for outstanding and committed work" and "for social activity" under only three headings. In this regulation, however, there is not one section about distinctions! There is talk about rewards "for outstanding and committed work" and "for social activity," but what is to be understood under the concept of "outstanding and committed work"? How many workers of a plant can be rewarded with such a reward? Or, in a positive sense, what can an ordinary, but very good, worker expect?

Rewards and distinctions should, however, become a basic instrument in leading people. Numerous researches in the area of social pedagogy, psychology, and sociology of work and leadership indicate that a man who has once received a reward tries to maintain his good opinion of himself, is proud of his distinction, and takes pride in it even in circles outside his plant. It is an immensely important fact for him that his work and efforts were noticed and appreciated.

Among the group of those who were questioned, monetary rewards were the most welcome. Only for 10% of those who were surveyed did a reward in the form of a

certificate constitute a distinction. Let us stop and examine this view. It is certainly the result of the still large material needs of our society, but it is also the result of the limited application in work plants of non-material distinctions. In almost all of the plants encompassed in our research we observed a disinclination on the part of management to give rewards. In several of the plants which were researched no non-material distinctions were used, only financial ones. In other plants certificates are sporadically given out as rewards.

It is obvious that the results of our researches cannot be the basis for generalizations. In the majority of large enterprises in the north-west macroregion numerous forms of non-material distinctions are applied, and the group of persons who have been so distinguished is very numerous. Thus, for example, in 1978, in the "Victoria" Hard Coal Mine in Walbrzych, 658 non-material distinctions of various kinds (certificates, letters of recognition, letters of commendation, decorations, anniversary rewards) were given. At the same time, 1207 punishments were given and recorded in personnel files; it should be noted that the presentation of these two figures together does not entitle us to draw any conclusions. This is because the number of punishments which is given always testifies to the structure and nature of the work force.

The "Milana" Hosiery Industry Plant in Legnica could also be an example of attempts to integrate the work forces by means of undertaking specified humanizing activities. Thus, for example, the sending of letters of praise to the parents of students in professional schools and the plant technicum and the rendering of best wishes and congratulations on the birthday of a child in the family of a worker. Both one and the other form seems to be worthy of extensive universalization.

Educational Significance

We ought to note both the fact that the number of plants applying non-material systems of rewards grows from year to year and that the number of persons rewarded in actual plants is growing. Thus, for example, the "Zachod" Mechanized Projects Enterprise of the Construction Industry in Wroclaw in 1976, in addition to other forms of non-material distinctions, gave 5 certificates and 10 commendations; in the following year there were 9 certificates and 14 commendations; in 1978 there were 26 certificates and 87 commendations.

The level of effectiveness of work forces depends on many factors. Among them are the state of work organization, the quality of raw materials and materials, the level of the technical equipment of the plant, etc. An indispensable factor is the attitude of the worker, his relationship to his work. Recognition for model work and for increased effort ought not to have only the character of a financial reward. A non-material system of distinctions shapes an active and committed attitude and teaches respect and recognition in the collective. In reply to the question whether the reward to good work with a certificate or a bonus, the author is inclined to reply: with a bonus and with a distinction, remember the great education significance of non-material systems of distinctions.

LAW ON PLANNED SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AMENDED

Bucharest BULETINUL OFICIAL in Romanian Part I No 58, 13 Jul 79 pp 1-15

[Law No 1 of 6 July 1979 for Amending and Supplementing Law No 8/1972 on Planned Socioeconomic Development of Romania]

[Text] Romanian Socialist Republic

On the basis of Article 57 of the Constitution of the Romanian Socialist Republic, we sign and order to be published in BULETINUL OFICIAL AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA Law No 1 of 6 July 1979 for Amending and Supplementing Law No 8/1972 on Planned Socioeconomic Development of Romania.

Nicolae Ceausescu,
Chairman
of the Romanian Socialist Republic

Bucharest, 13 July 1979.

Law
for Amending and Supplementing Law No 8/1972 on Planned Socioeconomic
Development of Romania

The Grand National Assembly of the Romanian Socialist Republic adopts the present law.

Sole article. Law No 8/1972 on Planned Socioeconomic Development of Romania, published in BULETINUL OFICIAL AL REPUBLICII SOCIALISTE ROMANIA, No 135, 25 November 1972, is amended and supplemented, having the following content:

Law
on Planned Socioeconomic Development of Romania

The Romanian Communist Party—the guiding political force of our society—devises the strategy for the country's socioeconomic development, establishes for each stage the basic objectives of the whole activity and orients and organizes the process of forging the multilaterally developed socialist society and advancing Romania toward communism.

Socioeconomic development is achieved on the basis of the sole national plan, providing for the attainment of the objectives of the program of the Romanian Communist Party, the growth of the production forces, and the creation of a modern, highly efficient economy, in order to continually increase the material and spiritual well-being of the whole populace. Planned management of socioeconomic development is an essential and inalienable attribute of national sovereignty and independence.

The planning of the country's economic and social development must be done in accordance with the requirements of management science and must contribute to the improvement of the organization of the activity in all areas of society's life, to the implementation of the principles of worker self-leadership and economic and financial self-management, to the clear specification of the duties, rights and responsibilities of the socialist units, to the direct participation of the working people in preparing and fulfilling the plan, and to the growth of their spirit of initiative in efficiently managing the resources that are entrusted to them by society for administration.

Chapter I

The Basic Objectives and Principles of Planned Socioeconomic Development

Article 1. The sole national plan for socioeconomic development contains the objectives of and the means of implementing the policy of the Romanian Communist Party for forging the multilaterally developed socialist society and creating the premises for a gradual transition to communism and concentrates and directs the national economy's resources in the direction of the continual growth of the production forces, the strengthening of socialist ownership and the improvement of socialist production relations, the raising of economic efficiency in all sectors of activity, and the continual growth of national income and the people's well-being.

The sole national plan is indivisible and determines the objectives of socioeconomic development in accordance with the Romanian people's own will.

Article 2. The planned socioeconomic development has as basic objectives:

a) The priority growth of material production on the basis of the newest gains of science and technology, in accordance with the objectives of the country's socioeconomic development, with a view to the fulfillment of the program for raising the whole populace's standard of living, the satisfying of the national economy's other requirements, and the expansion and diversification of exportation and the activity of international economic cooperation; the consistent promotion of socialist industrialization and the creation of an industrial structure of high economic efficiency, on the basis of developing the branches and subbranches with low energy consumptions and high utilization of raw materials; the intensive development of agriculture, the sensible use of land resources and the attainment of high yields in vegetable production and zootechny; the rational exploitation and better utilization of forest resources; and the development and modernization of construction,

transportation and telecommunications in accordance with the requirements for balanced, proportional growth of the whole national economy;

b) The optimum allocation of national income to the consumption fund and the socioeconomic development fund, there being provided the harmonious combining of the present interests with the future ones of society;

c) The wide promotion of technical progress, the orientation of scientific research toward the resolution of the essential problems of the national economy's development, the putting of the results of scientific activity into practice as rapidly as possible, and the raising of science's contribution to the country's multilateral progress;

d) The continual growth of the country's population, the raising of the general level of instruction and education, the formation of the necessary personnel and the continual improvement of their training, the rational utilization of labor resources and their distribution to branches in accordance with the requirements for the country's socioeconomic development;

e) The better utilization of all resources, the intensive utilization of production capacities, the reduction of the consumptions of raw materials, supplies, fuels and power, the mobilization of the reserves for growth in labor productivity, the reduction of production costs and the improvement of product quality, and the raising of efficiency in all sectors of activity;

f) The harmonious distribution of the production forces over the territory, the achievement of better and better working and living conditions for the working people in all counties of the country; protection of the environment and conservation of nature's riches;

g) The raising of the population's incomes in accordance with the growth in national income and with the principle of distribution according to labor, the growth of the consumption of goods and services, the development of housing construction and civic and communal-management projects, the improvement of working conditions and those for use of free time, and the expansion and modernization of sociocultural activities;

h) The continual strengthening of the country's finances and the national currency and the provision of healthy monetary circulation;

i) Active participation in the socialist and world international division of labor, the growth of foreign economic exchanges and the raising of their efficiency, the expansion of economic, scientific and technical cooperation, and the provision of equilibrium to the balances of trade and payments.

Article 3. The planned management of socioeconomic development is done in accordance with the following basic principles:

a) The organic combining of worker self-leadership and enterprise self-management with the planned management of all socioeconomic activity under the

conditions of the consistent application and continual improvement of democratic centralism;

b) The principle of collective labor and leadership, with provision being made for the wide participation of the working people in discussing and adopting the decisions at all levels of management;

c) The organic combining of departmental planning with branch and territorial planning including all sectors of activity of society;

d) The planning activity starts from the basic economic, sociocultural and territorial-administrative units. Orientative levels and plan norms are drawn up for fitting their plan proposals into the economy's general equilibrium and options;

e) The basing of the economic plans on contracts and the coordinated use of the material-incentive system, the economic and financial factors, and prices, in conformity with the objectives of the country's socioeconomic development;

f) The fitting of the current activity of all socialist units into the future trends of socioeconomic development, in the joint effort to implement the general political line of the Romanian Communist Party through the organic combining of current and future planning and long-term forecasts with the five-year and annual plans.

Article 4. The long-term forecasts establish alternatives for political decisions on the country's socioeconomic development, taking into account the foreseeable evolution of the demands on the domestic and foreign markets, the changes that occur in the international division of labor, the trends in scientific and technical progress on a world level, and the possible and necessary changes in the economy's dynamics and structure. Macroeconomic forecasts for branches and sectors of social life and for the main products, forecasts for problems with a complex character, and forecasts of socioeconomic development in territorial form are prepared, from a unitary viewpoint, for evaluating the lasting trends.

Article 5. The five-year plans are prepared in conformity with the directives of the national congresses and conferences of the Romanian Communist Party.

The five-year plans contain the objectives that come from the party's program for the respective stage of socioeconomic development of the country and stipulate the ways and means needed to attain them. The five-year plan's targets are established for the whole period and for each year of it. The five-year plans are based on the analysis of many variants, which offer the decisionmaking bodies the elements needed to substantiate the choices.

Special programs for products, groups of products, subbranches, activities, problems of synthesis, centrals and counties are drawn up for attaining the

objectives stipulated in the five-year plan. Starting from the evolution of the demand on the domestic and foreign markets, the special programs contain the concrete ways and measures for the provision of the material base and the better utilization of resources, the sale of products, the rational utilization of production capacities, the introduction of technical progress and the development of scientific research, the formation and improvement of personnel, the raising of labor productivity, the reduction of production costs, the raising of production quality, and the raising of efficiency in economic activity. The special programs are an integral part of the five-year plan and their targets are assigned according to years.

The five-year plans are prepared, discussed and adopted under the conditions established by the present law.

Along with the approval of the five-year plan, the Council of Ministers, the ministries, the centrals, the enterprises and the local bodies have the obligation to establish suitable measures for providing the conditions needed to completely fulfill the established tasks and objectives.

Article 6. The annual plans update the five-year plan's provisions for the respective year. The updating is done at least 6 months before the beginning of execution and is approved by means of a decree of the State Council.

Along with the updating of the annual plans, the targets stipulated in the five-year plan for the next year and the targets stipulated in the special programs are also adapted accordingly.

Article 7. The five-year and annual plans are prepared:

- a) In departmental form—for ministries, centrals and enterprises—there being established the targets and the means of attaining them according to socialist units, in conformity with the existing organizational structure;
- b) In branch form, containing the targets and the means of attainment according to branches, subbranches and activities, in conformity with the unitary classification for the national economy;
- c) In territorial form, there being stipulated the main indicators of socio-economic development according to communes, cities, municipalities and counties.

The provisions of the five-year and annual plans constitute mandatory tasks.

Article 8. The five-year and annual plans stipulate:

- a) The physical volume, and that in terms of value, of the production in industry, agriculture and construction and of the activity in transportation, telecommunications, commodity circulation and the other branches producing goods or services;

- b) The objectives of scientific research, of technological development and engineering, and of introduction of technical progress, as well as tasks regarding the putting of their results into practice and the expected economic effects;
- c) The volume of investments and building-assembly; the list of facilities, with specification of the capacities and the dates for going into operation; and the volume of the fixed assets that will be put into operation;
- d) The utilization of resources of raw materials and energy resources; and the improvement of the production structures with a view to the reduction of energy consumptions and material consumptions;
- e) Consumption and stock norms and quotas; coefficients of utilization and indices of utilization of raw materials; resources and the allocation of the main raw materials, supplies and products;
- f) The level and dynamics of labor productivity in physical terms and in terms of value;
- g) The efficiency of the utilization of fixed assets and circulating funds; the degree of utilization of raw materials; material expenditures and total production costs; and profitability;
- h) The pay fund and the average salary; the number of worker personnel and their structure on the basis of the personnel quotas, according to branches and sectors of activity;
- i) The indices of production and delivery prices in industry, the indices of prices of agricultural products earmarked for the state supply, and the indices of retail prices and of rates for services for the population;
- j) Targets regarding the development of education and the training and improvement of personnel;
- k) The volume of exportation and importation with specification of the products that are the object of foreign trade; the balance between exportation and importation; the actions of cooperation; and the collections and payments in commercial exchanges, services and other noncommercial valuta operations;
- l) The national product, the national income and its allocation to the consumption fund and the socioeconomic development fund; the indicators of the standard of living; the growth of the population's incomes, the volume of retail goods and that of services for the population; sociocultural investments and actions involving education, culture, health care, social assistance and security, and sports; housing construction, and projects of communal management and of systematization of the localities and the territory;
- m) Plan reserves—for meeting unforeseen needs or additional requirements that arise in the course of executing the plan—in the form of reserves of

production capacities, reserves of raw materials, supplies, fuels, spare parts and finished products, monetary funds for investments and for pay, and valuta funds; and state reserves—for dealing with exceptional situations.

Article 9. The concrete quantitative and qualitative objectives and tasks contained in the five-year and annual plans, and the resources that are expected to be allocated for this purpose, are expressed by means of a system of indicators, norms and quotas established from a unitary viewpoint and subjected to continual improvement in accordance with the necessities for scientific management of economic and social activity.

The system of indicators, norms and quotas must provide for the exact measurement of the volume of activity, of the resources allocated and of the economic results that are to be obtained in relation to the assets made available and must express each socialist unit's contribution to the creation of national income and to the country's socioeconomic development.

Within the system of indicators, the value of net production and the indicators of physical production are used as basic indicators for expressing the volume of production activity. The quantities of raw materials, supplies, fuels and power, consumer goods, machine tools, equipment, installations, spare parts and other products or services necessary to the economy will be established physically.

The physical indicators are used to establish the targets regarding production, labor productivity, investments, exportation, importation, deliveries for the market supply, and promotion of technical progress.

Article 10. Material, value and manpower balance sheets are utilized in preparing the five-year and annual plans, with equilibrium between the national economy's resources and their utilization being provided.

In the activity of balancing the material balance sheets, the resources are dimensioned on the basis of the optimum employment of production capacities and the expansion of the use of domestic raw materials and supplies, of substitutes, of secondary resources and of scrap from the population. The meeting of the need is achieved on a basis of consumption norms and quotas with technical and economic substantiation.

The manpower balance sheet establishes the distribution of resources to branches in relation to the objectives of socioeconomic development and provides equilibrium between resources and needs according to professional categories and in territorial form.

The systematic growth of national income, the utilization of resources with a high spirit of thrift, the growth of the speed of circulation of material and monetary resources, the balancing of the balance of payments, and the continual consolidation of the national currency and its purchasing power must be sought in preparing the value balance sheets.

Article 11. The tasks assumed by the socialist units beyond the provisions of the annual and five-year plans are correlated according to organizational levels and at the level of the national economy, there being provided the sale of production, the technical-material base and the necessary work force, under the conditions of suitable efficiency.

Overfulfillment of the production plan by the socialist units can be done, under the conditions established by law, only for products with sale ensured—by means of contracts—for exportation, for the speedup of the putting of the investment facilities into operation, for the market supply and for other needs of the economy, with respecting of the indicators of economic efficiency.

Article 12. Planned management must be based on a strict socioeconomic record, on a scientifically devised socioeconomic information system that permits objective knowledge of the realities, of the processes and phenomena in society, and provides for the use of modern methods of analysis and decision-making on all organizational levels.

The activity of planned management of socioeconomic development must be based on strict control by society over the way in which the socialist units and all work staffs perform the tasks and fulfill the obligations that devolve upon them from the national plans for socioeconomic development of the country.

Chapter II

The Stages and the Manner of Preparation and Approval of the Five-Year and Annual Plans

Section I

Preparation and Approval of the Five-Year Plan

Article 13. The activity of preparing the five-year plan starts from the basic economic, sociocultural and territorial-administrative units.

Orientative levels and plan norms are drawn up for fitting the proposals of the units into the general options of economic development.

The orientative levels are expressed by means of minimum limits for the basic physical products and the value and export production and maximum limits for the volumes of investments and importation. The plan norms represent minimum targets for labor productivity, utilization of raw materials, production and profits per 1,000 lei of fixed assets and maximum targets for production costs, material expenditures, and consumptions of raw materials, supplies, fuels and power.

The orientative levels and the plan norms are based on the directives of the party's national congresses and conferences, the provisions in forecasts, the special programs for long-term development, the studies on the demands on the

domestic and foreign markets, the long-term contracts, the record of production capacities and the degree of utilization of them, and the critical analysis of the results obtained in preceding periods, providing for the mobilization of all existing reserves and the growth of economic efficiency. The orientative levels and the plan norms are prepared and assigned as follows:

- a) For the economy as a whole, for ministries and branches and in territorial form, by the State Planning Committee in collaboration with the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the Ministry of Domestic Trade, the Ministry of Labor, the National Council for Science and Technology, the State Committee for Prices, the Committee for Problems of People's Councils and the Council for Coordination of Investment Activity;
- b) For centrals, by the State Planning Committee together with the ministries and other central bodies to which they are subordinate;
- c) For enterprises, by the centrals together with the ministries or other central bodies.

The orientative levels and the plan norms for the economy as a whole, for ministries and branches and for counties and the municipality of Bucharest are examined in the sections of the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development.

Article 14. According to organizational levels, the preparation of the plan projects is done as follows:

- a) The enterprises, the cooperative organizations and the sociocultural units are plan titulars. They prepare the plan proposals in collaboration with the centrals to which they belong or, respectively, the cooperative unions and with the executive committees or bureaus, as the case may be, of the people's councils;
- b) The centrals and similar units are plan titulars. In this capacity they are responsible for the preparation and fulfillment of the plan of the subordinate units and have the obligation to provide for the integration and correlation of their proposals on the basis of specialization and cooperation in production, the intensive use of all technical potential and the establishment of production structures corresponding to the economy's requirements. In preparing the plan proposals, they collaborate with the other centrals, the ministries and the local bodies.

The centrals and similar units transmit the draft plan to the ministry in charge and to the State Planning Committee, with which they continually work to substantiate the proposals and put the finishing touches on them;

c) The ministries and the other central bodies are plan titulars for the branch or activity that they coordinate. They provide for the preparation of the draft plans for centrals and other subordinate units, analyze, synthesize and correlate their proposals and, on this basis, prepare the draft plan for the branch for which they are responsible.

The ministries will mutually correlate their plan proposals and will collaborate closely with the State Planning Committee and the other central bodies and with the county and Bucharest municipal bodies, providing for the fitting of the plan provisions into the economy's general rates and proportions. The ministries and the other central bodies have the obligation to transmit their draft plans to the State Planning Committee.

Article 15. The State Planning Committee, in collaboration with the ministries, the other central bodies, the executive committees of the county and Bucharest municipal people's councils, and the centrals, provides for the correlation of their plan proposals, in accordance with the national economy's possibilities and needs, and prepares the proposals for the draft sole national plan, which it presents to the Council of Ministers.

Article 16. The provisions of the draft five-year plan prepared and correlated according to organizational levels, for the economy as a whole and in departmental, branch and territorial form are discussed and adopted by the general assemblies of working people in enterprises and centrals, by the collective leadership bodies in ministries and other central bodies and by the people's councils.

Article 17. The draft sole national plan prepared by the Council of Ministers is examined by the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development and the Legislative Chamber of People's Councils, after which it is presented for adoption to the Grand National Assembly.

Article 18. The provisions of the five-year plans adopted by the Grand National Assembly are assigned, on the basis of the proposals of the Council of Ministers, to ministries, other central bodies, centrals and executive committees of the county and Bucharest municipal people's councils, by means of a decree of the State Council.

The ministries, the other central bodies, the centrals and the executive committees of the county and Bucharest municipal people's councils divide among directly subordinate units the provisions of the sole national plan. The enterprises and the units similar to them establish for subunits, sections and shops the tasks that go to them and the measures needed for fulfilling them.

Article 19. On the basis of the five-year plan, the ministries, the other central bodies, the centrals and enterprises, and the executive committees of the county and Bucharest municipal people's councils must take steps to completely contract for the sale of production and the technical-material supply, under the conditions of the law. In addition, they will take steps to

recruit and train the necessary work force and to provide the investment documentation.

For domestic consumption firm contracts are concluded for all products stipulated in the plan. For the products earmarked for productive consumption and the market supply, for which all the particulars are not known on the date of contracting, the contracts are concluded according to groups of products with stipulation of clauses referring to the dates for presenting the technical characteristics and the specifications regarding assortments, quality, price and the other elements needed to fulfill the assumed obligations.

Firm contracts, framework contracts, long-term contracts, conventions, agreements, actions of cooperation in production, and other forms of international economic cooperation are concluded for the production earmarked for exportation and for imports, there being sought the inclusion of suitable guaranteeing clauses depending on the foreign situation's trends and the national economy's interests.

Section II Preparation and Approval of the Annual Plan

Article 20. The annual plan updates, on the basis of economic contracts, the five-year plan's targets for the respective year, taking into account the new resources appearing, the possibilities of better utilization of production funds and manpower, the stage of fulfillment of the investment program, the evolution of the demand on the domestic and foreign markets, and other elements that make it necessary to adapt the initial provisions in order to maintain vitality and equilibrium in the economy and properly implement the provisions of the five-year plan.

The annual plan is prepared and carried out according to organizational levels in conformity with the series of projects stipulated for the five-year plan in the present law.

Article 21. The updating of the provisions of the annual plan and the assignment of them to ministries and other central bodies, to centrals and to executive committees of the county and Bucharest municipal people's councils are approved, at the proposal of the Council of Ministers, by means of a decree of the State Council, at least 6 months before starting to execute the plan. At the same time, the five-year plan's targets for the following year are also adapted.

The plan provisions are discussed and adopted by the general assemblies of working people in enterprises and centrals, by the collective leadership bodies in ministries and other central bodies and by the people's councils in the third quarter of the year prior to the plan year.

During the same period, the ministries, the other central bodies, the centrals, the executive committees of the county and Bucharest municipal

people's councils, and the enterprises will take the steps needed to put the finishing touches on the contracting and the provision of all the conditions for fulfilling the plan targets established.

Article 22. The sole national plan is submitted by the Council of Ministers for examination to the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development and the Legislative Chamber of People's Councils and is adopted by the Grand National Assembly.

The targets in the sole national plan, adopted by the Grand National Assembly, are assigned to plan titulars by means of a decree of the State Council on the basis of the proposals of the Council of Ministers.

With a view to providing for the steady and balanced performance of the activity during the year, the main targets contained in the annual plan are distributed according to quarters and months.

Article 23. In thoroughly justified cases, the five-year and annual plan provisions can be amended under the conditions of the law, with the obligation to establish the measures needed for maintaining the planned proportions, rates and equilibrium.

Plan amendments are made after discussion of them with the collective leadership bodies of the respective units. Plan amendments for expired periods are forbidden.

Chapter III

The Tasks and Responsibilities of the Enterprises, Centrals, Ministries and Executive Committees and Bureaus of the People's Councils in Preparing and Executing the Plans

Article 24. The collective leadership bodies provide for the preparation of the draft five-year and annual plans of the respective units, in accordance with the general objectives of the country's socioeconomic development and the requirements for efficient utilization of production potential.

The socialist units are obligated to act steadily to introduce a spirit of great strictness into the activity of preparing and fulfilling the plan, for the strict respecting of the planned targets and the continual strengthening of plan discipline.

Article 25. The activity of preparing and substantiating the five-year and annual plans in all enterprises, centrals and economic and sociocultural units similar to them and in the territorial-administrative units--communes, cities, municipalities and counties--is performed under the guidance and control of the party bodies and organizations.

Section I Planning in Industry

Article 26. In preparing the five-year and annual plans and in the course of executing them, the collective leadership bodies in the industrial enterprises have the obligation to provide for:

- a) The contracting for all physical production; and the file of orders for reaching the stipulated targets;
- b) The achievement of the physical products, in accordance with the contractual clauses;
- c) The optimum utilization of production capacities, under the conditions of the preservation of reserves that permit the proper performance of the manufacturing processes and the adaptation of the production during execution to the additional demands on the market, especially for exportation;
- d) The furnishing of raw materials, supplies, fuels and power, determined on a basis of technically substantiated consumption norms and quotas and stock quotas;
- e) The production of spare parts in accordance with the demands on the domestic market and for exportation;
- f) The labor productivity in accordance with the planned production, with the work rates and with the quotas of worker personnel, with a view to rationally utilizing the total supply of worktime; the number and structure of worker personnel according to categories; the planning of the pay fund in accordance with the volume of activity and the planned average salary; the recruiting and training of all personnel and the raising of their professional qualifications;
- g) The scientific organization of production and labor; and the introduction of modern methods of scheduling and supervision of production;
- h) The execution of maintenance and repair work on machinery and installations, ensuring their operation under conditions of full safety and with maximum outputs;
- i) The total volume of investments and the volume of building-assembly and of equipment for facilities determined on a basis of technical and economic documentation; the value of the fixed assets and the capacities that are put into operation; the conditions for performing the stipulated work and the measures for putting the new facilities into operation on the planned dates. The employment of material and monetary resources for investments is forbidden in all cases in which existing similar capacities are incompletely used;
- j) The planning of scientific research and technological development; the introduction of new products with high parameters into production; the adoption

of advanced technologies and the improvement of the existing ones; and the expansion of automation and mechanization;

k) The typification and standardization of products;

l) The improvement of the quality of production and products; and the expansion of the percentage of high-quality products;

m) The reduction of production costs and material expenditures; the efficient use of fuel and power; the raising of the efficiency of fixed assets; the accelerating of the speed of rotation of circulating funds; and the raising of profitability and profits;

n) The physical and value exportation and importation within the balance stipulated for foreign trade activity;

o) The volume of housing construction and other sociocultural projects meant for the working people in the enterprise;

p) The creation of the resources needed to meet the production and circulation costs, to set up its own funds, to make payments to the budget and to pay back loans, with equilibrium between the enterprise's income and expenses being provided.

Article 27. The industrial central as a plan titular bears the full responsibility for the preparation and fulfillment of the plans in its field of activity both for the central as a whole and for each subordinate unit, pursuing in particular:

a) The study of the demands on the domestic and foreign markets and the provision of the conditions needed in enterprises for concluding the contracts for selling the production and providing the material base;

b) The raising of the degree of utilization of machinery, equipment, installations and production areas and the intensive use of the full production potential of the subordinate enterprises and the component units;

c) The growth of the production capacities for products with sale ensured, through the modernization and development of the existing units and through the construction of new facilities;

d) The specialization and orientation of production and the establishment of programs for cooperation between the subordinate enterprises and the component units, between them and other centrals, and with economic units in other countries;

e) The organization of the activity of introduction of technical progress, the assimilation of new and modernized products, the adoption of advanced technologies, and the mechanization and automation of production;

f) The management of material and monetary resources with maximum efficiency, the provision of a strict policy of economization, and the strengthening of plan discipline in all units.

Article 28. The ministries and the other central bodies provide for the implementation of the policy of the party and state in the branch that they coordinate. They are responsible for completely fulfilling the tasks that devolve upon them from the five-year and annual plans. They pursue the efficient orientation of the subbranches and the improvement of their structure in accordance with the demands on the domestic and foreign markets and with the trends in technical progress. They participate directly in preparing the plans in centrals and enterprises and are responsible for coordinating them and fitting them into the economy's general equilibrium.

Section II Planning in Agriculture

Article 29. In preparing and fulfilling the five-year and annual plans in agriculture, it is necessary to provide for:

a) The continual growth of the production of cereals, technical plants, vegetables, fruits and other vegetable products, through the complete and intensive use of farmland and the achievement of an efficient crop structure and through the maximally efficient utilization of tractors and other agricultural machines, irrigation systems, chemical fertilizers and all means of production;

b) The systematic development of animal production based on the numerical and qualitative growth of livestock, the improvement of the breeds of animals, the provision of fodder at the level of the established consumption quotas, and the application of modern technologies in zootechny;

c) The continual growth of the contribution of the agricultural units to the formation of the state supply of vegetable and animal agricultural products in accordance with the production potential, the resources provided and the national economy's requirements;

d) The development of production and the utilization of seeds and planting stock from high-yield varieties and hybrids that utilize the land and the material base under optimum conditions;

e) The rational utilization of the work force, the raising of professional qualifications, the raising of labor productivity, the efficient management of the assets that they have, and the systematic reduction of material and monetary expenditures in order to obtain better economic results in all branches of production and all agricultural units.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry is responsible for the implementation of the policy for development of agricultural production in the state sector, in the cooperative sector and on the population's farms.

Article 30. The combined state and cooperative agroindustrial council is a plan titular. The agricultural units that belong to the agroindustrial council have administrative autonomy and income and expenditure budgets of their own and are plan titulars for the tasks that devolve upon them.

The combined state and cooperative agroindustrial council is responsible for the achievement of the vegetable and animal production stipulated in the plan and for the complete delivery of the products to the state supply, providing for the concentration and specialization of agricultural production, the achievement of joint actions for the sensible use of land resources, material and financial resources, and manpower, the raising of labor productivity, and the reduction of production costs, with a view to the achievement of a profitable economic activity by all component units.

Article 31. The state agricultural enterprises have the obligation to establish the plan targets of the subunits, providing for the rational specialization of production on the component farms, the intensive use of the land and the whole technical-material base, with a view to the obtaining of high yields with a low costs as possible.

Article 32. The agricultural production cooperatives establish the plans for production and for utilization of it in accordance with the concrete conditions under which they perform their activity, pursuing the growth of public wealth and the continual growth of the incomes of the cooperative members.

Article 33. The agricultural mechanization stations will dimension the volume of activity by means of the plan, in close accordance with the production targets of the state agricultural enterprises and the agricultural production cooperatives within the combined state and cooperative agroindustrial council.

To this end, they conclude contracts for cooperation with the state agricultural enterprises and the cooperative units, establishing concrete responsibilities for performing the work on time and at a suitable qualitative level.

Article 34. The executive committees and bureaus of the communal, city, municipal, county and Bucharest municipal people's councils prepare the draft agricultural production plan of the territorial-administrative units, providing for the protection and conservation of land resources and the complete and efficient use of the land and the entire production potential of the state agricultural units, the agricultural production cooperatives, the cooperative members' farms and the individual peasant farms, in accordance with the objectives of the sole national plan for socioeconomic development of the country.

Article 35. The Ministry of Agriculture and the Food Industry prepares, on the basis of the proposals of the directly subordinate units and the executive committees of the county and Bucharest municipal people's councils, the draft development plan for all agriculture and is responsible for the fulfillment of the tasks established by means of the plan. Together with the

National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, it provides for the implementation in the cooperative sector of the objectives concerning agriculture contained in the sole national plan.

Section III Planning in Transportation and Telecommunications

Article 36. In preparing and executing the five-year and annual plans, the economic units with activity of railroad, road, ship and air transportation have the obligation to provide for:

- a) The volumes of transportation in domestic and foreign freight and passenger traffic in accordance with the country's socioeconomic development and the contracts concluded with customers;
- b) The intensive use of transportation capacities through the raising of the speed of circulation, through the expansion of the mechanization of loading and unloading operations and through the introduction of palletization and containerization;
- c) The sensible distribution of freight according to categories of transportation, on the basis of the economic criteria and the transportation-optimizing calculations;
- d) The planning of the actions for growth in capacity, for modernization of the means of transportation and for repair and maintenance of them;
- e) The number and structure of personnel and the raising of their level of vocational training;
- f) The raising of the income from domestic and international transportation, the reduction of specific consumptions and of costs, and the raising of profits.

Article 37. In preparing and executing the plans, the postal and telecommunication units have the obligation to provide for the satisfying of the economy's and population's needs under optimum conditions, through the maximally efficient use of the resources that they have, the expansion and modernization of the technical-material base, the rational use of personnel, the continual raising of the qualifications of the personnel, and the raising of the incomes from the services in these sectors of activity.

Article 38. The Ministry of Transportation and Telecommunications has the obligation to achieve the unitary guidance of the entire activity of transportation and telecommunications and is responsible for the preparation and fulfillment of the five-year and annual plans of the subordinate units, on the basis of the maximally efficient use of the means of transportation.

Section IV Planning of Investment-Construction Activity

Article 39. In the plan there are stipulated the new capacities for the achievement of products with sale ensured in the country and through exportation that use advanced technologies with low consumptions of raw materials, power and fuel and provide for the raising of labor productivity, the reduction of production costs and material expenditures, the valuta contribution and the raising of the efficiency of fixed assets, stipulated by means of the five-year and annual plans.

The new facilities are put in the five-year plans on a basis of notes and studies on technical and economic substantiation by means of which the necessity and timeliness of the respective investments are established, under the conditions of the complete utilization of the existing capacities and the ensuring of the sale of production in the country and through exportation, there being specified the manner of the meeting of the need for raw materials, fuels, power, equipment and production utilities, the manufacturing technologies, the location, the stages of execution, and the cost and efficiency of the work in comparison with similar facilities with high technical and economic performances here and abroad.

The investments are included in the annual plans on a basis of technical and economic documentation approved in accordance with the legal provisions.

The supplies, equipment and work force needed for putting the capacities into operation and attaining the projected technical and economic parameters are provided by means of the plan. For each facility put in the plan there are stipulated: the volume of investments, the construction organisations involved, the sources of financing, the dates for beginning the work, for putting the capacities into operation and for attaining the projected parameters, the location in counties and localities, and the provision of technical and economic documentation, technologies, machinery and equipment.

The inclusion in the plan of facilities that do not have the sale of production ensured or do not have clarified technologies and the opening of sites for investment work at which conditions for steadily performing the work and for putting the projected capacities into operation on the established dates are not created are forbidden.

The machinery and equipment needed for the investment program will be put into manufacture in strict correlation with the dates for executing the new facilities and for putting them into operation.

Article 40. In preparing and fulfilling the five-year and annual plans, the enterprises, trusts and other organizations in building-assembly have the obligation to provide for:

- a) The planning of building-assembly work in accordance with the volume of investments, the production capacities and the period for executing the new facilities established by means of the sole national plan;
- b) The concentration of the construction potential at facilities in order to provide for the reduction of the period for achieving the production capacities and putting them into operation;
- c) The rational organization of the work on the basis of modern methods of scheduling and supervision and the complete use of the construction equipment and work force throughout the year;
- d) The expansion of the mechanization and industrialization of construction work, the utilization of highly efficient technologies, the continual raising of the quality of the work, and the raising of labor productivity on the sites;
- e) The sensible management of supplies at the sites, the reduction of specific consumptions, and the use of cheap construction materials with superior characteristics;
- f) The reduction of site-organization costs and other costs, the achievement of savings with respect to the estimate, and the raising of profits.

Article 41. Together with the ministries and other central bodies and the Council for Coordination of Investment Activity, the State Planning Committee provides for the preparation of the investment plan and the plan for building-assembly and construction-material production. Together with the plan titulars, it is responsible for the fulfillment of the investment plan's provisions, for all design activity, for the supplying of domestic and imported equipment, for the organizing of building-assembly activity, for the putting of the investment facilities into operation and for the achievement of the approved technical and economic indicators.

Section V Planning of the Technical-Material Supply

Article 42. The plan for the technical-material supply provides for:

- a) The sensible dimensioning and the meeting of the need for raw materials, supplies, machinery and equipment, spare parts, fuels, electric and thermal power, and containers, on the basis of the consumption and stock norms and quotas and the coefficients of utilization with technical and economic substantiation; and the formation of suitable reserves of raw materials and supplies;
- b) The better utilization of raw materials and supplies and the expansion of the use of substitutes, secondary resources of raw materials and supplies, and scrap from the population;

c) The achievement and delivery of products on the dates agreed-on with customers and the complete respecting of contractual obligations;

d) The steady achievement of the technical-material supply, under the conditions of maintaining the stocks of raw materials and supplies at the level stipulated in the plan, and the prevention of the formation of excess stocks.

Article 43. The socialist units and the balance-sheet coordinators are obligated to provide for the steady achievement of the supply and of the sale of the manufactured products, in accordance with the contracts concluded and the programs for production, for execution of construction and assembly work and for deliveries for the market supply and for exportation, strictly respecting the targets established by means of the plan and the approved material balance sheets.

Article 44. Together with the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets is responsible for the provision of the material resources needed to fulfill the plan and for the steady achievement of the technical-material supply. It provides for the maintenance of the equilibrium of the material balance sheets in the course of executing the plan. It initiates actions for the continual development of resources of raw materials, supplies, fuels and electric power and takes steps for the rational management of them and for the introduction of excess stocks into the economic circuit. It prepares stock norms and quotas and verifies the respecting of them. It is responsible for the utilization of secondary materials and of scrap from the population, for the recycling of containers and for the mechanization of freight shipments in a palletized, packaged, containerized and transcontainerized system. Together with the State Planning Committee, it gives advice on the material balance sheets in the jurisdiction of approval of the collective leadership bodies in ministries.

Together with the State Planning Committee, the ministries and the other central and local bodies, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets organizes and controls the activity of conclusion and execution of economic contracts and the performance of the entire process of technical-material supply.

The Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets coordinates and is responsible for the preparation of the plan indicators for the optimization of transportation and of the technical-material supply.

The Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets exercises throughout the economy control over the optimum use of fixed assets and all production capacities, under conditions of safety and economic efficiency.

Article 45. The Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, together with the State Planning Committee, the

ministries and the other central and local bodies, and the centrals, prepares the consumption norms and quotas for raw materials, supplies, fuels and power and prepares the draft five-year and annual plans for setting the consumptions, on the basis of the proposals received from enterprises, research and technological engineering institutes, centrals and ministries and of its own analyses and studies, pursuing the reduction of specific consumptions and the maximally efficient utilization of all material and energy resources throughout the economy. It is responsible for the fulfillment of the plan for setting the material and energy consumptions and provides measures for preventing the exceeding of the planned consumptions.

Section VI

Planning of the Development of Foreign Trade and International Economic, Technical and Scientific Cooperation

Article 46. The planning of the development of foreign trade and international economic, technical and scientific cooperation includes the concrete objectives and the resources needed for the expansion of commercial exchanges and of relations of economic cooperation with other states.

Article 47. The planning activity must provide equilibrium to the balance of payments, which includes the collections and payments in valuta in the activity of importation, exportation and international economic cooperation, the activity of international tourism and international services, foreign loans received and granted, noncommercial operations, and other actions in relations with foreign countries.

The Ministry of Finance, the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, the National Bank of the Romanian Socialist Republic and the Romanian Bank of Foreign Trade are responsible for the preparation and fulfillment of the plan regarding the balance of payments and for the application of the policy for foreign loans.

Article 48. In preparing and executing the plan for development of foreign economic, technical and scientific relations, the ministries, the centrals and the enterprises have the obligations:

- a) To thoroughly study the situation on the foreign market and to take steps to conclude, under the conditions of the law, the contracts, agreements or other understandings with foreign partners, providing for the file of orders for as long periods as possible, the improvement of the placement of the commodities in exportation, the diversification of the forms of marketing, and the expansion of the geographical zones of the commodity markets;
- b) To introduce into manufacture with priority the products under contract for exportation and to orient specialized units for exportation. The commodity supply for exportation cannot be earmarked for other consumption;

- c) To deliver for exportation products of a high technical and qualitative level that utilize material resources at a higher level and provide suitable valuta efficiency;
- d) To modernize or to replace in manufacture products that become inefficient in exportation;
- e) To provide for the sensible use of the potential for scientific research and technological development for raising the competitiveness of exports and the expansion of the utilization of licenses, patents and technical documentation;
- f) To provide for the growth of the volume of services abroad and of their quality and efficiency;
- g) To promote on a wide scale and to provide, with the socialist countries, the developing countries and the other states, for cooperation in production and in services, the doing of work and the granting of technical assistance;
- h) To dimension importation to the absolute minimum, providing for the maximum utilization of domestic resources of raw materials, supplies, machinery, fuels, power and equipment;
- i) To provide for the respecting and continual improvement of the planned balance between exportation and importation.

Article 49. The Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation is responsible for the implementation of the policy of the party and state in the field of foreign trade and international economic and technical cooperation. In collaboration with the State Planning Committee, it prepares the draft plan for foreign trade and international economic and technical cooperation, on the basis of the proposals of the foreign trade units and the economic ministries and centrals. It exercises control and general guidance over exportation, importation and international economic cooperation, pursues the continual growth of the efficiency of foreign trade and is responsible for the way in which the plan is fulfilled in this field.

Together with the ministries and central bodies with foreign trade activity, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation is responsible for the preparation and achievement of the balance of trade.

Section VII

Planning of Scientific Research, Technological Development, the Introduction of Technical Progress and the Raising of Production Quality

Article 50. The scientific research and technological engineering units prepare the draft research plans in close connection with the targets stipulated in the sole national plan, which include:

- a) The objectives of scientific research and technological development regarding in particular the utilization and efficient processing of our own resources of raw materials, power and fuels, the creation of new types of machinery and equipment, apparatus, installations, materials and consumer goods, the modernization of production, the devising of new technologies and the improvement of the existing ones, the expansion of mechanization and automation, and the typification and standardization of products in order to raise labor productivity, reduce material consumptions, raise the quality and competitiveness of the products and increase the efficiency of production;
- b) The stages of the activity of scientific research and technological development, of assimilation of new and modernized products and technologies, and of introduction of projects for mechanization and automation;
- c) The resources needed to reach the planned targets, pursuing the rational utilization of the material and monetary assets allocated;
- d) The economic efficiency of the activity of scientific research, technological development, and introduction of technical progress;
- e) Targets for the preparation of state standards and the typification of the main raw materials, supplies, fuels and finished products.

The research objectives are planned for the entire period for carrying out the research-design-production cycle, with provision of the financial and material resources necessary to each phase of work.

Article 51. The five-year and annual plans contain the objectives regarding the raising of the qualitative level of products, work and services in accordance with the progress of science and technology and the demands of domestic and foreign consumers, under the conditions of high economic efficiency.

Only the approved products whose qualitative characteristics have been verified are introduced into standard production, and only after the necessary means of manufacture and control that guarantee the maintenance of quality have been provided.

Article 52. In collaboration with the State Planning Committee, the ministries and the other central and local bodies, the central research institutes and the academies of sciences, the National Council for Science and Technology provides for the preparation of the draft five-year and annual plans for all of the activity of scientific research, technological development, and introduction of technical progress and for the activity of typification and standardization. It is responsible for the unitary orientation of them toward the resolution of the current tasks of the national economy's development and of the basic future problems of economic and social progress. It controls and takes steps for the application of completed research in the economy, pursuing the continual raising of the technical level of production.

It prepares the program of actions of scientific and technological cooperation with other countries.

Section VIII

Planning of Education and of the Training and Utilization of the Work Force

Article 53. The program for providing, training and improving the work force stipulates the objectives of and the means necessary to the development of education and the achievement of the action of continual improvement of vocational training, pursuing:

- a) The inclusion of all young people in forms of education, in accordance with the necessities for the country's socioeconomic development;
- b) The professional formation of personnel, through the expansion and intensification of practical training, the close connection of the educational process with production and research, the placement and performance of educational activities directly in production units, and the continual improvement of the content and structure of middle and higher education;
- c) The provision of the material base and the teaching personnel needed to properly carry out education of all forms;
- d) The improvement of the process of vocational instruction and qualification of the working people and of review and expansion of vocational knowledge, through polyqualification, requalification and periodic retraining.

The ministries, the centrals, the enterprises and all socialist units are responsible for the provision of trained personnel in strict accordance with the requirements regarding the development of production and of sociocultural activities and for the organization and performance of the action of improving the vocational training of the workers.

The Ministry of Education and Instruction is responsible for the preparation of the schooling plans for all grades of education, in accordance with the program for providing, training and improving the work force, and for the proper performance of the educational process. It guides and controls the educational institutions, helps the socialist units and coordinates the activity for improvement in vocational training.

Article 54. By means of the sole national plan measures are established for fully using the work force and meeting the manpower needs of all sectors of activity, in accordance with the country's socioeconomic development.

The Ministry of Labor analyzes the labor resources and, together with the ministries, the centrals and the executive committees of the county and Bucharest municipal people's councils, prepares measures for rationally utilizing the work force. It organizes the establishment of work rates and personnel norms and quotas. It controls the manner of application of them and the

staffing of the ministries, the other central bodies and the county and Bucharest municipal people's councils with personnel. It keeps track of the way in which the activity of organization of production and labor is performed. Together with the competent bodies, it studies and organizes the vocational orientation of the work force in relation to the national economy's needs.

The ministries, the centrals and the economic and sociocultural units provide for the sensible utilization of all personnel on the basis of scientifically substantiated norms and quotas.

Section IX

Planning According to Branches and Subbranches of the National Economy

Article 55. The planning according to branches and subbranches must provide for the continual modernization of the national economy's structure, the intensification of the process of concentration, specialization and cooperation, and the coordination and correlation of the ties between branches, with a view to the harmonious, balanced and efficient development of each particular branch and the national economy as a whole.

Article 56. The draft plan for the whole branch or subbranch is prepared by the coordinating ministry, in close collaboration with the centrals and other economic units whose activities fit into the respective branch or subbranch with the participation of the ministries, other central bodies and the executive committees of the county and Bucharest municipal people's councils.

In the cases in which branch-coordinating councils operate, the coordinating ministry's tasks, contained in the preceding paragraph, devolve upon these councils.

Section X

Territorial Planning of Socioeconomic Development

Article 57. The communal, city, municipal, county and Bucharest municipal people's councils are responsible for the preparation and fulfillment of the territorial plans and organize, guide and control the entire activity of planned socioeconomic development in the respective territorial-administrative unit, pursuing the maximally efficient use of the material and human resources and the entire economic potential.

The draft plan for socioeconomic development of the territorial-administrative units is prepared by the executive committees or bureaus, as the case may be, of the people's councils, on the basis of close collaboration with the economic and sociocultural units on the respective territory, regardless of subordination, and with the centrals, ministries and other central bodies involved.

For the purpose of preparing the draft plans in territorial form, the economic and sociocultural units, regardless of subordination, transmit their draft

plans to the executive committees or bureaus of the people's councils on whose territory they perform their activity.

Article 58. The executive bureaus or committees, as the case may be, of the communal, city and municipal people's councils prepare the draft plan for socioeconomic development of the commune, city and municipality, which contains: the industrial-production, agricultural, construction, transportation, commodity-circulation, service, sociocultural and communal-management activity performed by the units subordinate to the communal, city and municipal people's councils and by the cooperative units; the activity performed on the territory of the commune, city and municipality by the units subordinate to the county people's council and by those of national interest; the contribution of the personal farms of the members of the agricultural production cooperatives, the individual farms, and the artisans not in cooperatives to the formation of the state's centralized resources and to the satisfying of the population's need for goods and services; and the work of public interest that is achieved through the inhabitants' contribution in money and in labor.

Article 59. The draft plans in territorial form prepared by the executive committees or bureaus, as the case may be, of the communal, city and municipal people's councils are presented for adoption to the respective people's council, after which they are transmitted to the executive committees of the county and Bucharest municipal people's councils.

The executive committees of the county and Bucharest municipal people's councils prepare the draft five-year and annual plans for socioeconomic development of the counties and the municipality of Bucharest, which contain: the plans for socioeconomic development of the communes, cities and municipalities; the activity of the economic and sociocultural units directly subordinate to the county people's council and that of the municipality of Bucharest; the activity performed on the county's territory by all economic and sociocultural units of national interest; and the work of public interest that is achieved through the inhabitants' contribution in money and in labor.

Article 60. On the basis of the tasks that come from the sole national plan, distributed to the plan titulaires in accordance with Article 18, the people's councils discuss and adopt, in sessions, the socioeconomic development plans of the counties, municipalities, cities and communes and that of the municipality of Bucharest.

The draft plans and the plans for socioeconomic development in territorial form are transmitted to the State Planning Committee.

Article 61. The executive committees or bureaus, as the case may be, of the county, municipal, city and communal people's councils have the following rights and obligations regarding the execution of the plan of the units of national interest:

- a) They exercise control over the economic activity and aid the collective leadership bodies in establishing the measures needed for completely reaching the plan targets;
- b) Taking into account the degree of utilization of the existing potential, they give advice on the development of production capacities and the placement of new capacities or investment facilities;
- c) They give advice on the locations for housing construction and other investments with a social character that are achieved from the own funds of the enterprises of national interest;
- d) In collaboration with the specialized central bodies, they adopt measures for protecting the environment and preventing air and water pollution and soil degradation. They exercise strict control over the way in which the economic units use the funds earmarked for these projects.

Article 62. In each county and the municipality of Bucharest there operate territorial planning commissions, which have the task of writing papers needed to prepare the draft five-year and annual plans for socioeconomic development of the counties and the municipality of Bucharest, containing both the activities of national interest and the local ones, and of systematically pursuing the fulfillment of the plan for socioeconomic development in territorial form.

The territorial planning commissions and the planning, development and organization sections of the counties and the municipality of Bucharest are subordinate to the State Planning Committee and the executive committees of the people's councils of the counties and the municipality of Bucharest.

Article 63. The Committee for Problems of People's Councils analyzes and discusses the major problems of the socioeconomic development of the counties, municipalities, cities and communes. It provides for the unitary implementation of the party's policy in the field of systematization of the territory and the localities, of housing and communal management and of housing construction. Together with the State Planning Committee and other central bodies, it analyzes and discusses the way in which the draft plans in territorial form provide for the better utilization of material resources, the rational use of the work force, and the balanced development of the socioeconomic activity of each county and the municipality of Bucharest, and the stage of fulfillment of the plan targets for the local economy, establishing measures for fulfilling them.

Section XI

Planning of the Growth of the Population's Standard of Living

Article 64. The objectives regarding the continual growth of the population's standard of living and the resources needed to attain these objectives are established in accordance with the development of material production and

the growth of social labor productivity and with the volume of national income and of the consumption fund.

In the five-year and annual plans there are established:

a) The growth of the population's incomes, pursuing the application of the principle of distribution according to the labor's quantity, quality and social importance and of the principles of socialist equity; and the raising of the real salary and of the real incomes of the peasantry;

b) The growth of the number of workplaces, through the development of material production and of sociocultural activities and services;

c) The material and monetary resources established by the economic units and those allocated from the funds of the state budget for sociocultural actions, and the funds earmarked for pensions, scholarships and state allocations for children; and the actions and the funds allocated for labor protection, expansion of the health care system, and improvement of medical assistance, for development of the material base of culture, and for recreation, sports and other such actions;

d) The volume of goods and services, in accordance with the population's incomes, and the quantities and assortments of goods in accordance with the demand of the different categories of consumers; and the development and modernization of the commercial and public-food network and of the service units both in cities and in villages;

e) The volume of housing, the civic and management projects, the development and modernization of mass transit, and the actions for environmental protection.

Article 65. The economic units producing consumer goods must provide for the commodity supply in accordance with the economic contracts concluded and the growth and diversification of the production of food goods, clothing, durable etc. home-use products, goods with a cultural and athletic character and other goods requested by the population and must continually raise the quality of the products manufactured.

Article 66. In preparing and executing the plan, the commercial units have the obligation to provide, on the basis of knowing the demands of the population, for the development, modernization and sensible territorial distribution of the commercial network and the commodity supply; the rational use of commercial spaces; the number and structure of the personnel needed; the raising of the level of vocational training of the workers in commerce; the reduction of circulation costs and the strengthening of economic and financial self-management.

Article 67. In preparing the plan and in the course of fulfilling it, the units performing services for the population have the obligation to provide

for: the development and diversification of the range of services and the improvement of their quality in accordance with the population's demands, the expansion and modernization of the technical-material base, the efficient use of the existing capacities, and the raising of the qualitative level of the activity in this sector.

Article 68. The Ministry of Domestic Trade is responsible for the organization, planning and unitary guidance of the whole activity of domestic trade.

Together with the ministries and the other central and local bodies, the State Committee for Prices is responsible for the application and respecting of the prices set for consumer goods and the rates for services for the population.

Article 69. Together with the Council for Coordinating and Guiding the Activity of Furnishing and Performing Services for the Population, the Ministry of Domestic Trade, the ministries and the other central bodies involved and the executive committees of the county and Bucharest municipal people's councils, the State Planning Committee prepares the plan for developing the performance of services for the population.

Article 70. The sociocultural units and the state administration's central and local bodies to which they are subordinate have the obligation to provide, by means of the plan, for the development of the technical-material base, the recruiting and training of the personnel of these units, and the material and financial resources needed to properly perform their activity, in accordance with the objectives of the country's socioeconomic development.

Article 71. The executive committees or bureaus, as the case may be, of the communal, city, municipal, county and Bucharest municipal people's councils have the obligation to organize and control the commercial and service activity, to provide for the sensible territorial distribution of the commercial and service units and of the commodity supply according to localities and commercial systems and for the respecting of prices; to achieve the planned development of housing construction and civic and management projects and to coordinate the activity of the sociocultural units in the respective territorial-administrative unit.

The ministries, the other central bodies, the centrals, the enterprises, the executive committees or bureaus, as the case may be, of the people's councils, and all socialist units are responsible for the complete attainment of the plan targets regarding the growth of the incomes of the working people, the supplying of goods and services, the strict respecting of the price system, and the performance of actions with a sociocultural character, pursuing the continual improvement of the population's working and living conditions.

Section XII Financial Planning

Article 72. The financial planning has as an objective the use with superior results of the material and monetary resources that society has, the provision of the financial resources for attaining the objectives of the sole national plan, the raising of economic efficiency in all fields of activity and, on this basis, the systematic raising of national income.

The five-year and annual plans contain the centralized financial plan and the balance sheet of the population's monetary incomes and expenses.

The management of financial activity on all organizational levels of the national economy is done on the basis of the income and expenditure budgets and the other financial plans.

The income and expenditure budget includes the financial indicators of the socialist units in accordance with the provisions of the Law on Finance.

The financial plans in territorial form include the financial indicators concerning the economic units and the institutions, regardless of their subordination, on the territory of each county and the municipality of Bucharest.

Article 73. The centralized financial plan includes the socialist economy's financial resources and the destination according to sectors and fields of activity and according to branches of the national economy and constitutes the main financial balance sheet for synthesis of the economy with an active role in substantiating the sole national plan. By means of this plan, the provision of financial equilibrium is verified and different categories of financial sources are correlated, in order to completely and efficiently utilize the country's economic potential. The centralized financial plan is prepared, in close correlation with the provisions in the material and value balance sheets of the sole national plan, by the Ministry of Finance and the State Planning Committee.

Article 74. The balance sheet of the population's monetary incomes and expenses, by means of which monetary equilibrium is substantiated, is prepared by the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Finance, the National Bank of the Romanian Socialist Republic and the other banks, together with the ministries and the other central and local bodies. The executive committees of the county and Bucharest municipal people's councils prepare the balance sheets of the population's monetary incomes and expenses in territorial form.

Article 75. The Ministry of Finance implements the policy of the party and state in the field of finance and acts to provide for the country's financial, monetary and valuta equilibrium.

The Ministry of Finance, the National Bank of the Romanian Socialist Republic and the other banks control the way in which the financial resources are

managed in the economic and budgetary units and aid the enterprises and centrals in identifying and mobilizing the reserves for reducing the production costs and material expenditures and increasing the profitability of products, accelerating the speed of rotation of circulating funds, and raising the economic efficiency in all units and in the economy as a whole.

Chapter IV

The Tasks and Responsibilities of the State Planning Committee in the Activity of Planned Socioeconomic Development

Article 76. The State Planning Committee prepares the proposals for the draft sole national plan for socioeconomic development and provides for the inclusion of the country's entire production potential in the draft plan under the conditions of growth in the efficiency of economic activity. It is responsible for the economy's material, financial, monetary and valuta equilibrium both in preparing and in executing the plan. It participates in the preparation of the long-term forecasts.

In preparing the plan, the State Planning Committee will take into calculation all the existing capacities and new fixed assets, providing for their optimum employment and the equipping of the units only with the means needed to properly perform the production activity. At the same time, in executing the plan, it will take steps together with the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets and the other ministries for the efficient use of all machinery, equipment and installations at full capacity and for the rapid introduction of incompletely utilized fixed assets into production.

Article 77. The State Planning Committee devises the methodology for preparing the draft five-year and annual plans. It establishes in a unitary way the content of and the methods for determining the indicators, norms and quotas utilized in planning. It pursues the continual improvement of the information system for planning and the promotion of modern methods and techniques of planning.

Article 78. The State Planning Committee prepares analyses and studies that provide for the multilateral substantiation of the proposals regarding the balanced and efficient development of the national economy, the better utilization of national resources and the sensible utilization of the work force, the intensification of the country's participation in the international division of labor, the raising of the standard of living, and other aspects of socioeconomic development.

The State Planning Committee controls the way in which, in planning activity, provision is made for the proper correlation of the plan indicators of the enterprises, centrals and ministries and the sensible utilization of capacities, production and circulation funds, and manpower. It initiates or adopts measures for organizing in all socialist units a strict record of the material and technical potential and the manner of utilization of it.

Article 79. The State Planning Committee is responsible, together with the plan titulars, for the execution of the plan and exercises continual control over the fulfillment of the stipulated tasks in order to provide for the prevention of the appearance of irregularities in economic activity and the achievement of the planned rates and proportions.

To this end, the State Planning Committee, together with the ministries and the other central bodies and the local bodies of the state administration:

a) Analyzes the fulfillment of the production plan in terms of value and according to the main raw materials, supplies, consumer goods, equipment, installations, services and spare parts and their destination; the respecting of the economic contracts both for the domestic market and for exportation; the fulfillment of the consumption and stock quotas for the main raw materials and supplies; the execution of the investment plan and the utilization of production capacities; the execution of the foreign trade plan and of the balance of payments; the fulfillment of the indicators of economic efficiency; the achievement of the population's incomes and the covering of them with products and services;

b) Proposes to the Council of Ministers measures for steadily and completely fulfilling the tasks of the sole national plan for socioeconomic development and for maintaining vitality and equilibrium in the economy;

c) Adopts or, as the case may be, initiates together with the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets measures for redistributing the material resources according to the priorities in the economy and for introducing into the economic circuit and better utilizing the existing reserves and all economic potential;

d) Prepares the draft report on the execution of the sole national plan for socioeconomic development.

Article 80. The State Planning Committee participates in the discussion by the collective leadership bodies in ministries, the other central bodies, centrals and units similar to them, and by the people's councils regarding the draft plans and the manner of attainment of the plan targets. It approves or advises, as the case may be, the amendment or transfer of plan targets.

Article 81. Through the General Directorate of State Reserves, the State Planning Committee provides for the establishment, preservation and administration of the state reserves of raw materials and supplies.

Article 82. The State Planning Committee as a specialized body in planning activity:

a) Periodically organizes work conferences with the heads of the planning departments in ministries, of the territorial planning commissions and of other

central and local bodies of the state administration and in centrals and similar units;

b) Coordinates the activity for improving the personnel in the field of planning;

c) Involves for a limited time in the performance of planning work, with the approval of the Council of Ministers, personnel in the planning departments in ministries, other central bodies and local bodies of the state administration and in economic units.

Article 83. In performing its duties, in all phases of preparing and fulfilling the plan, the State Planning Committee collaborates with the ministries, the other central bodies, the centrals, the big plants, the research and design institutes, the institutions of higher learning, the territorial planning commissions, and the executive committees of the county and Bucharest municipal people's councils with a view to the unitary orientation of all planning activity.

The heads of the planning directorates in ministries and centrals and of the planning, development and organization sections of the counties and the municipality of Bucharest are appointed to and released from the position with the advice of the State Planning Committee.

Chapter V

Leadership by the Party of the Country's Planned Socioeconomic Development.
The Tasks of the Highest Government and State-Administration Bodies

Article 84. The entire activity of planned socioeconomic development of the country is performed under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party--the guiding political force of the whole society.

Article 85. The Grand National Assembly adopts the five-year plans and the annual plans for socioeconomic development.

Article 86. Between the sessions of the Grand National Assembly, the State Council controls the way in which the country's planned socioeconomic development is provided.

Article 87. The Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development--which operates under the guidance of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the State Council--works closely with the party and state bodies to prepare the forecasts and the sole national plan. It examines the orientative levels for the economy as a whole and for ministries, branches and counties. It discusses the draft directives regarding the five-year plans, which it presents to the party and state leadership. It analyzes and discusses the draft sole national plan for socioeconomic development and the report on the execution of the plan in the past year, presented by the Council of Ministers, and gives its opinion on them. It prepares studies and

discusses the main orientations of the country's socioeconomic development, presenting its proposals and conclusions to the party and state leadership.

Article 88. The Council of Ministers is responsible for the preparation of the draft sole national plan and the state budget and for the implementation of them after their adoption by the Grand National Assembly.

In performing its tasks, the Council of Ministers establishes unitary rules for preparing and substantiating the draft plans in branch, departmental and territorial form. It analyzes, in different phases, the draft five-year and annual plans, correlating the proposals of the plan titulars and the synthesis bodies, with a view to the optimum utilization of the country's potential, the management of national assets with maximum efficiency, and the attainment of the objectives of the party's economic policy.

The Council of Ministers organizes the execution of the sole national plan and establishes, according to ministries, other central bodies, and county and Bucharest municipal people's councils, the measures that provide for the implementation of the provisions of the laws for adopting the five-year and annual plans.

The Council of Ministers systematically examines the course of all socioeconomic activity, periodically examines the way in which the established tasks are fulfilled and takes steps to mobilize the reserves and completely fulfill the plan. The Council of Ministers prepares the general report on the execution of the five-year and annual plans and presents it to the Grand National Assembly.

This law was adopted by the Grand National Assembly in the session of 6 July 1979.

Chairman
of the Grand National Assembly,
Nicolae Giosan

Bucharest, 6 July 1979.
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METHOD OF AWARDING WRITERS UNION PRIZES ~~CONDENSED~~

'Contrivances of Cliques' Predominant

Bucharest LUCEAFARUL in Romanian 21 Jul 79 p 3

[Interview with Ion Lancranjan by M. Ungheanu, date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] Recently the members of the board of judges of the [Writers] Association of Bucharest proposed your candidacy for the award for prose of the Bucharest Association. The work under discussion was *Suferinta Urmasilor* "The Suffering of the Descendants," which they thought would receive the Writers Union award. The judges decided to award the prize. Did you refuse this prize? Why?

[Answer] It is true that I did such a "foolish thing"; I refused a prize. But I did not do it because I wanted to create a sensation but because I wanted to express, by means of my refusal, my opinion of the way in which the literary awards are distributed in the Writers Union, whose member I have been and still am, contributing, directly or indirectly, to the formation of the assets of the Union from which others benefit. It is true that the necessary boards of judges for awarding the prizes are set up (each year a different board is elected and attention is given to making sure that the prize winners from one year are members of the board of judges for the following year and the rotation goes on and on, with slight and non-essential changes, year after year). The members of the board of judges elect a chairman, then they meet and discuss "all the literary works published" (as was said last year about 1977) or "all the worthwhile works" (as was said this year about 1978), reaching conclusions after long and thorough discussions, which are never preceded by any preconceived ideas, which do not have in mind any list, compiled by a "group of comrades" (or of gentlemen [domni]), but have in mind only the "total number" mentioned, from the "bosom" of which are detached the books which are more valuable than the values admitted in the tournament.

The adventure concludes with a communiqué which the bureau of the leadership of the Writers Union always ratifies. It ratifies it without objections, or, in other words, one hand washes the other and thus, gifts are distributed left and right in the name of a patronage system which pays its supporters

with public funds. Indeed, this has been the masquerade of the Writers Union prizes for several years, not just today or since yesterday and this is why I refused the award about which you spoke because I did not want any connection, even a tangential one, with this business. I will not forget to mention that meritorious and even valuable books have been given awards and that some boards of judges (more often in the associations than in the Union) have proceeded with much "care." However, the dominant element has been and is that of contriving of groups and cliques, of failure to read the works and of "exchanges" of votes (if you vote for "my man," I will vote for "your man"), of the betrayal of the most elementary good sense--not a betrayal of objectivity or of principles, but of good sense. In the past year, in my opinion (which is, of course, erroneous, subjective, impassioned, assertative, speculative, samanatorist [pertaining to a controversial literary and ideological trend of the first decade of the 20th century] and populist, etc.), beyond the limit of tolerance, thus demonstrating, directly and concretely what some conferees understand by the term value and how they regard the implementation of literary democracy.

[Question] The writer Fanus Neagu pointed out that a poet of the caliber of Mihai Beniuc has been systematically ignored for the Writers Union prizes and Pompiliu Marcea, in FLACARA, notes that in speaking about the injustices of the past we do not take into consideration the injustices of the present. Is the case of Mihai Beniuc one of these?

[Answer] Mihai Beniuc is not a "case"; he is a great poet and what is happening in regard to him is not an injustice but an anomaly, a serious infirmity, not of him but of the literature of which he is a part, with or without the wishes of some. The infirmity resides in the inability of a literature, albeit temporary, to integrate naturally all its values, contemporary or classic. This inability, in its turn, can be of an objective nature, can be imposed from outside by pressures or administrative measures (as happened during the dogmatism period when a number of important works and a number of great writers were excluded from the circuit of values), or it can be of a subjective nature, coming from the very bosom of the collective of writers, the result of the opaqueness of literary criticism or of organizational deficiencies, reflecting, most often, precise group or individual interests, interests of "cardboard" personalities, which were "built" at a time in which authentic personalities were removed from circulation.

At the present time, we are in a period of determinations of a subjective type and for this reason, some do not accept Mihai Beniuc and they do not accept others because their natural state is one of jostling; they do not accept Ioan Alexandru whom they slander and denigrate everywhere, whose volume of verses they succeeded in diverting "on the way to publication," through a whispering campaign, with the assistance of reports; nor do they accept Ion Gheorghe, whom they clip and boycott; they rejected the publication of an exceptional book by Gheorghe, in the name of a pretended and rather lukewarm ideological exigency. Nor do they Adrian Paunescu since he writes too much, since he "makes" a review, and "makes" a literary club, instead of reserving a table for himself at the "restaurant of writers of literature" and eating a steak in peace; nor do they like Paul Anghel whom they have

but not because I might cause them some trouble in their eternal careerist excavations but because I work, because I write. These old and embittered masterminds of intolerance, with the aid of which they have made their careers and have hurt Romanian literature and the entire culture, actually do not accept Calinescu, Iorga, or Arghezi (they tolerate Sadoveanu but one does not know how long this will last). For this reason, "injustices" occur, not because someone does not agree with someone else for unknown petty reasons, but because there are people who want to reduce Romanian literature to the same denominator, who cannot live if they do not pulverize, demolish, judge and condemn, if they do not arouse discord and wreak havoc. Because there have existed and there still exist writers who believe (what stupidity!) that they are greater and more powerful than the others. This is the real meaning of the ostracization to which some writers are subjected.

I do not want to become pathetic; I do not want to transform a simple personal opinion into a verdict, but, if one admits that the literature of a country is an inextricable entity, then one must admit that if one seeks to compromise a writer, regardless of who he is, great or small, classic or contemporary, one strikes at the entire literature, restricting its development, putting lead in its wings, or cutting its wings with the grotesque scissors of intolerance, whose sinister rattlings illuminate the eyes of some, dynamize them and put them into combat stance. This happened in 1950, 1960, and 1968 but how long will we continue to bow before these false lights? I do not want it understood that I want to respond to the demolishers who assault Romanian literature with a general demolition. I want something else, something more simple: I want a literary life that is more peaceful and more democratic (more democratic for all, not only for some). I want writers who are working effectively to be left in peace, to be allowed to work, not to be praised or awarded prizes but to be let alone, to write the books which they want to write and as for the others, those who no longer have anything to write, let them peacefully draw their pensions and go hunting and fishing, and not hang around the Writers Union all day, for no other reason than the fact that they have brought it to a very sad state, as it has never been before and should never be, since it is our professional organization, for all writers and not just for some.

Awards Do Not Reflect Reality

[Editorial Report] The Bucharest weekly FLACARA of 12 July 1979, page 27, contains an article by George Arion entitled: "The Writers Union Prizes for 1978." The author cites the case of Ion Lancranjan as an example of a writer who "does not exist in the eyes of the Writers Union." He compares the reviews of literary works published during 1978, reviews which appeared in the leading cultural journals, with the works given awards and concludes: "The board of judges of the Writers Union--representing all the writers in Romania--have acted very much in disaccord with the reality of our literary life. This leads to a discrediting of the Writers Union awards in the eyes of the great masses of readers." According to Arion, the following writers were the members of the board of judges: Marin Preda (chairman), George Balaita, Eta Boeriu, Mircea Ciobanu, Aurel Covaci, Gabriel Dimisianu, Victor Felea, Romulus Guga, Dan Haulica, Ion Hobana, Klaus Kessler, Nicolae Manolescu, Mircea Martin, Radu Popescu, Lucian Raicu, Catina Ralea, Eugen Simion, Janos Szasz, and Cornel Ungureanu.)

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